CULTI

VATOR.

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RICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

MERS' WORK FOR FEBRUARY.

e days are now growing longer, and ay hope the hardest of the winter is As we look to the rising sun he s to stand a little to the left of his po- in January, and we must take care he does not spoil our roads before we sledded home a sufficiency of wood e year.

ws that calve early must be kept sep- from other cattle and must be kept . It is barbarous to suffer them to d by the beast when they drop their s; and no farmer intends that it shall happen; but it often does happen, to reat detriment of the owner.

s much more expensive wintering a of cows that come in early than they come in late; but such stock yield much greater profits; and all re located near great markets will heir account in having early calves. bes and roots of all kinds may be them to advantage before calving,— after that they do not require roots; flow of milk will be sufficient at this n without such aid, and if any thing than good hay is given it should be of a more hearty quality—to thicken ilk rather than to increase its quan-

this purpose a very little meal be given daily, and we get double r this extra feed. First, the cow atten her calf better. Then she will more butter and will continue in flesh through the whole summer.

e first milk of the cow, after calving, undoubtedly the best physic the calf can ve. Nature has provided this first meal the young visitor in great abundance, would not be safe to depart from aws. Still as it may be an hour or before the calf is ready for this re- and as there is generally an exces- supply, it is prudent to anticipate the ful claimant to prevent the excessive nsion of the udder, which causes pain often induces disease in the parts dis- d.

All the milk in the udder may therefore rawn away while the kind mother is ing and preparing her offspring to t an entire new mode of getting his g. And if he is obliged to labor hard in this his first essay, his condition worse than that of many of his bet- after fifty years of toil.

he cow will yield more to her offspring to her master, and she will give a cient supply if he has time enough n him to feel, and fumble, and exhaust delicious reservoir through the supple s.

When it is intended to rear the calves ous modes are adopted. Some prefer ke the calf from his mother when two three days old, and rear him on milk, el, or hay tea; and some make use of these articles. Some farmers suffer n to suck a full supply for three months then turn them to grass. While oth- choose to let the calf suck only half milk for three months—the first, or rest half—and gradually use him to other food to make up the deficiency. When the calf is taken away by the of April we have not less than eight nths for making butter. Thirty weeks ive lb. per week equal 150 lbs. But is much higher than the average pro- t, though we have many cows that will ke ten lbs. per week in the best of the son.

LICE ON CATTLE.

n February the lice will often drive le to a post to rub them off. Whether are the cause of poverty, or poverty the cause of lice in cattle, is still a ted question. But we generally find them more numerous on poor cattle than on fat ones. It may be these animals find the maxim true, "The nearer the bone the sweeter the meat."

No unguents, or tobacco, or washes of any kind need to be used to destroy these vermin if we take care, occasionally, to sift on them dust of any kind that is fine enough to enter in between the hairs to the skin. Ashes will answer the purpose, and they may always be had. Burned loam may be used by those who fear that ashes may prove too strong and bring off the hair.

SHEEP TICKS.

Sheep should be examined at this season of the year and the ticks be invited to seek some other habitation. When the warm weather comes on they are excessively annoying to the flock, and like lice in cattle they are found most numerous where we should suppose there was the least blood to be drawn. Puffs of tobacco smoke and pinches of snuff will kill them. And this proves they are not so tough as some other animals.

HOGS.

These animals should have so much litter that they may bury themselves in it in cold nights. They will require the less food. Young farmers, just beginning, must not keep too many hogs. They are gormadizers and generally run us in debt if we *purchase* food for them.

The breeders must not be shifted from pen to pen just before getting into the straw. And they must not be fed *soon* after. They will do better for two days without feed than when fed to excess. As milk is the diet for small pigs they should not be borne when we have none for them.

MANURING IN THE HILL.

We did not fully answer the inquiry of our correspondent I. A. W. of Cambridge, in our last week's paper.

He asks if our Cornplanter may not be used for planting when manure is put in the furrows or hill, which methods he prefers to spreading over the field.

For forty-five years we have been engaged in the labors of farming or in watching closely the labors of others in the same vocation. Farmers have ever been divided on the subject of manuring in the hill. And now we believe the great majority still continue the practice of putting a shovel full of fine manure in the hill or of spreading some along in the furrow marked out for the seed.

When a man has been brought up to this mode we find he is loth to depart from it. He fears his corn will not find the manure unless it is put close to the seed. Many farmers tell us, Oh, it will do very well in your warm land to spread all the manure, broad-cast, but it will not do on our cold and wet and heavy lands.—Our answer is that cold, and wet, and heavy lands should not be planted with corn.—Such lands are best for grass and potatoes and often for other roots—but corn can never be profitably raised in this part of the country on cold lands.

Corn is like an African and never suffers with excessive heat. But every farm has warm lands on it and these should be selected for corn. If cold and wet land is planted with corn we admit its growth will be so slow at first, without manure in the hill, that its roots will not extend sufficiently to be benefitted in due season by the spread manure. It should start more vigorously if we wish it to ripen in season.

By putting a handful of ashes, on each hill, *as soon as the corn is covered*, we never fail to start it sufficiently on a *greensward* furrow, in any case where the land is suited to the crop. When it is not green-sward, or the soil has not much vegetable matter in it to be rotted by means of the lie in the ashes, we receive no very essential benefit from this application, the lie has nothing to operate on, the other matter in ashes is too inconsiderable for a single handful to produce a sensible effect.

We are aware that corn looks prettier and larger in June when it has had a shovel full of fine manure in the hill provided the worms can be kept asleep. And we admit the crop comes sooner to maturity when forced up in its first stages by this powerful incentive. Still there are the most serious objections to the application of manures in this manner.

If we count the extra labor of spreading and also putting in the hill, for both must be done or we often obtain more stalks than corn,—we shall find it costs us nearly double what it would to apply it in one mode only, for the labor of spreading 40 loads on the acre is no greater than the spreading of 20. The heaps are so nigh each other the ground is covered by throwing it only half as far. So if we put it in the hill it is nearly as easy to put in a shovel full as a half shovel full.

But unless the whole soil is rich a shovel full in the hill will produce a large growth of stalks and but few ears. If the whole is rich then this large quantity is not wanted in the hill. If we have 15 loads of fine manure we can spread this on the *surface* and commingle it completely with the soil of one acre by means of the harrow—this is less labor than laying it out in the hill, and the roots will get a portion of it immediately, and as they extend they will find it all.

Thus in almost all cases—and we have watched a thousand fields—we get a better harvest by spreading on than by putting in the hill. A trifle in the hill does no injury, but a shovel full is often a harbor for worms that get hold before the roots are large enough to protect themselves.

When all are agreed that for future crops the land is far better prepared in our mode than in the other, should we have no regard to the permanent improvement of the soil? In many towns, near Boston, we plant our lands with a view, originally to preparing them for grass again, and for grass—a far more profitable crop, we never want our manure to be left in hills or heaps. We want it to be incorporated with the soil.

If Mr. W. should spread his fine manure along in the furrow—a better mode than putting in the hill—he might possibly use his Cornplanter to advantage though we doubt it.

We hope he will plant at least a small patch next summer in our mode and we promise to come at short notice and show him how to hold the Planter.

LANCASTER.

This is one of the oldest and most pleasant towns in the County of Worcester.—It lies on the charming Nashua river, about 16 miles north of that shire town and 35 miles W. N. W. from Boston.

There is much rich interval land in this town—a part of it being annually overflowed by the swelling river. We should judge, on passing through it that it contained but little waste land—or such as could not be easily improved, and made rich.

When such a level tract of country is not sandy or excessively rocky there is no kind of difficulty in rendering it very fertile at little expense. Patience and a skilful use of the plough will make it rich without the purchase of manures.

Feasible, smooth lands in Massachusetts have generally been much reduced by the raising of grain, without taking proper care to alternate with the grasses so as to keep the soil supplied with a sufficiency of vegetable matter. We lose immensely when from any cause our grass seeds do not vegetate, or when the roots happen to be killed by the frosts of winter or by the drought of summer, before they have filled the soil.

We lose not only the expected crop of grass or hay, on the first seeding down; but on ploughing again we have nothing of value on the surface or in the soil to be converted into new food for plants. It is therefore of the utmost importance to seed down such kinds of land in such a way as to secure the vegetation of the seeds and to prevent their destruction afterwards.

We have generally been most fortunate in fall sowing, but it is not always convenient to seed down at this season. When land like the lightest soils of Lancaster are seeded down to grass at the time of sowing spring grain, a few bushels of ashes sown broad cast at the time, or after the grain is up are excellent to preserve the grasses from the effects of the sun in August on the removal of the grain.

The broad intervals of Lancaster, should not be planted or sown with grain. When *they* want renovating, as all lands occasionally do, plough them nicely one month after mowing, roll them close and pursue the method we have so often recommended for autumnal seeding. A little fine manure should be used on the first turning up—after that the plough will bring to the surface the old sod, and there will not exist the same necessity for another coat of manure. By a judicious turning in of green crops in this manner *such* lands may always be kept in good heart without manure, and will yield us the most profitable kind of crops.

Lancaster was once a favorite place of resort for the Indians who always sought out the most pleasant places on the banks of rivers where their favorite food, fish, might be obtained without much labor.—And when a quarrel arose between them and the whites, Lancaster was one of the first places to feel the horrible effects of savage warfare. Every one has read Mrs Rowlandson's narrative; and she was the wife of one of the ministers of this town.

When there were but *nine* families in town they petitioned, and were incorporated in 1653. At their first town meeting in 1754 they voted not to take into the town above 35 families!—not enough to keep guard against the Indians.

The place is still pointed out where parson Rowlandson's house was burnt by the Indians. It was on the plain some distance from the present central village. In 1837 the population of the town was 1903. It then had one woollen, and three cotton mills. Six comb-factories and the value of combs manufactured annually was 35,000

Lancaster has now an elegant brick Meeting house in the central village—a handsome Academy—a Bank, and a large Hotel; which together with many tasty private dwelling-houses surrounded with elms, &c., give the place the appearance of much village refinement.

Among the names first recorded on the town books we still find in that town those of Sawyer, Moore, Smith, &c. The people here are alive to the farming interest.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CULTIVATOR:

Dear Sir,—I have frequently seen in the columns of your paper, remarks on the cultivation of the apple tree, some of which I think are very good. And as I have had some experience in raising orchards, I will make a few remarks which if you think worthy of notice, you may give it a place in your valuable paper. Although some of your cold water readers may look sour, to see any thing, to promote the growth of an article which will make a beverage stronger than Adam's ale, still I think there are many farmers, who in the spring of the year would not dislike a glass of pure sparkling cider, with a fresh egg dropped into it, when he rises in the morning to go to his labor before breakfast, and also with his regular meals, so I will venture a few brief remarks. I have set out two orchards of a hundred trees each, and there was a young orchard upon my farm, when I bought it, of about one hundred trees. I found in the course of a few years that some of my trees began to die, the bark upon their trunks became loose and fell off, on examination I found that a small white worm, with a large black head had been to work between the bark and the wood, eating in every direction, until they had destroyed the tree. I then went into a thorough examination of my orchards, I found many trees infected with them. Some were too far gone to be restored, and others they had but just commenced upon. I found that as soon as they began to eat, which was on the out side of the bark, the sap would begin to leak out, and run down, making a dark streak, so that I could tell a tree that was infected with these worms, at many rods distance. I went to work with a sharp pointed knife and dug them out, and in many instances I detected them before they had got half the way through the bark to the wood, in which case, they did but very little damage. But it struck me with quite a degree of interest, when I observed that every tree that had been infected with these worms, stood leaning towards the north, and not a single tree that was leaning towards the south, or stood erect, with sufficient top to shade the body, had a single worm in them. On close examination I found that some insect deposits its eggs on the bark of the tree, under some small scale or ross, and it is necessary that the sun should shine full upon them, in order that they may hatch. I have seen them when they were very small indeed; should think they had been hatched but a short time, their head, a small black speck, was about all that could be seen, they begin to eat where they are, and it is some time, perhaps a month or two, before they get through the bark to the wood. I have also seen a great many trees beside my own, injured, or killed, by these worms, and in no instance did I ever see one, except it stood leaning towards the north, or the body fully exposed to the sun. Now, Mr. Editor, with a very little pains when setting out trees, if the top is small, let it lean a little toward the South, and if the top is large enough to shade the body from the sun, the tree may stand erect, there will then be no danger of losing them by these worms. A.

—

The above interesting communication is from Stoughton and it deserves attention. There can be no disadvantage in letting a tree incline to the South, and we have often thought it was more likely to live and do well the first summer because the sun has less power to wither it when it is first taking root.

We cannot say that we have ever observed the worm our correspondent speaks of. We wash our young trees with strong lie and this keeps the bark uniformly so smooth that there is no harbor for such animals. [Ed.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CULTIVATOR:

Sir,—Though I have taken your paper for some months, and examined critically the pieces in it that treated of farming.—I do not recollect that I have seen anything on the subject of mixing clay with a sandy soil. I see that English books recommend the practice, but I do not know that any one has ever ventured to try it in Massachusetts.

Will you be good enough to let us know what you think of the practicability of it in this state. Yours,

Cambridge, Jan.

A CONSTANT READER.

—

We are inclined to think that no farmer in Massachusetts has ever ventured to cart much clay on to his sandy soils, or sand on to his clayey soils. The truth is, we do not abound in clay, and if it were as valuable as the best manure, many of us could not afford to use it, on account of the heavy cost of carting to a distance.

Many of our farmers can hardly find time to scrape up and cart out all the *manure* from their yards at home, to say nothing of their unwillingness to increase the quantity.

As to Framingham, we are so destitute of clay, that we often go as far as Cambridge for our bricks for building. There is clay in beds in Hopkinton and in Sudbury, towns that lie South and North of us, but our best clay for bricks lies in Natick, a few miles to the South-east of us. This does not come nigh the surface, and the labor of removing the stratum of sand that lies upon it, in some cases six feet in thickness, is so expensive, that we should not venture to dig it and cart it three or four miles to mix it with our lighter soils.

But in Cambridge there is yet an abundance of clay that lies bordering on sandy barrens, where it might be carried at much less expense. In addition to this, soils when properly formed, are so much more valuable near the city, than at a distance, that when we undertake to form them, this is the place to make trial, for here, if anywhere, we shall find our account in it.

When clay and sand can be mixed together in proper proportions by means of the plough solely, the expense is very trifling. This is sometimes done where the sub-soil is rather clayey and the surface is sandy, simply by deep ploughing—and this is one of those few cases where we make the soil more productive at once by deepening our furrow.

All mixtures of different soils together, promote fertility, and one reason probably is, a partial fermentation takes place, which facilitates the extension of the roots of plants in search of food. And though the expense of carting soil from place to place is great, compared with ploughing, it should be considered that carting clay to improve the *texture* of the soil, is different from carting manure.

Clay when once carted and mixed up with a lighter soil, forever remains there, as a constituent part of the soil, and does not pass away like manures.

One hundred loads of clay, carted on to a soil that is too sandy, would undoubtedly make a great difference in its productiveness forever after; and where clay can be found near by, the whole expense need not exceed ten or fifteen dollars for an acre, for one man with a yoke of oxen could accomplish it in five days.

—

Friend Buckminister, I intended to have seen you when you last come into town but was disappointed. I see that several persons are giving you advice as to the best mode of conducting your useful and interesting paper. As the article is as plenty and as cheap as pork, I can spare you some this stormy day, and never feel the loss.

Truly advice is a singular article—the more one gives the greater abundance he seems to have in store. Bunyan must have alluded to this when he said—

"There was a man tho' some did think him mad,
The more he gave away the more he had."

For my own part I dont feel able to take many papers, but so long as I claim a right to vote for rulers *I think* I ought to have a general knowledge of what rulers are doing—so long as I own a farm I wish for some information as to what farmers in different parts of our own country are doing—if they are adopting better methods of husbandry than formerly, methods more adapted to the times, I wish to know it.—If new seeds and new modes of cultivating them are preferable to old ones I want to take advantage of the experience of those who have tried them without first spending years in experimenting in the dark and alone.

I feel no need of an adviser to mark out for me on paper a system of farming, for others are not so well acquainted with the peculiarities of my location and the capability of my soil as I am. But I know I can still improve and that I have often gained much from hints of other men engaged in the same business.

nor eyes, nor inclination to read long essays, and wish that I cannot easily digest into matter my business. Therefore, Sir, though I like exceedingly your views of farming and know you have not adopted them without mature consideration—applying what you have read to actual practice in the field; still I do not wish to see your large sheet filled weekly with notices and suggestions relating to one subject.

We want variety. We take a narrow view when we look a long while at a single object, and we should look farther and compare. You cannot please me better than to confine your farming and mechanical notices to one page and then you have sufficient room left to let us know what is going on in the world around you.

I like your candour in speaking of public men and measures. We have good men belonging to each political party—and we have also bad ones.

As to humorous articles in a paper I like to see them occasionally, but I must say I think Jonathan Slick took up a *little* too much room. Jonathan gave many good hits and made us laugh till we shed tears, but they were wiped away more easily than those of another cast. Yet I think he would do better to write less and cultivate more onions in Weathersfield.

Our neighbor Temple is sitting an example of temperance, according to his own account of the matter, but we have been so long used to the luxuries of *potatoes* and *bread* it is hard to go back to his standard.

Waterporridge—and I can think of nothing else he could make use of for breakfast during 60 days—is more suitable for one in a fever than for a well builder.—But there are some fevers prevailing now-a-days that defy all regimen and it is best to let them have their run.

Excuse Sir, the freedom of

AN OLD FRIEND.

Framingham, Thursday, January 23d, 1840.

Our mutual friend W. will hand you this to-morrow.

GRAPE VINES. We promise not to forget our lady patron at Lubec. Being our most distant female subscriber, we will save some of our best vines for her order.

The way they shorten winters in Maine is a caution to debtors.

All who dislike long winters and short credits, put notes into the banks in January—and before they have time to say "Jack Robinson," the winter is past.

"*Lo, the* good "*Indian whose untutored mind*," &c. Two men named Newton and Webster, supposed to have been frozen to death at the time the brig Neptune was wrecked on Lake Erie, were found and most humanely taken care of until they had recovered, by some Indians, camped near to where the vessel went on shore.

THE CULTIVATOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 1, 1840.

On our First Page: *Farmers' Work for February.—Lancaster.—Correspondence, on fruit trees, from* Stoughton. On mixing clay with sand, Cambridge.—On conduct of paper, Framingham. *Grape Vines.—Long Winters.*

On our Fourth Page: *Poetry;* this should have been credited to the Weekly Magazine. *The License Law.—Love and Suicide.—Diet of the Ancients.—Statue of Washington.—Reform in the Banking Law, &c.*

MONOPOLY.

As this has now become a watch-word with legislators and with others who take an interest in legislative debates it may be well to define the derivation and the meaning of the term. We do this because we would not be led away by names. We would have no alarm created by the use of terms that are not well understood.

Monopoly, then, is a Greek word, formed from *monos, alone;* and *polein,* to *sell.* It is a sole right to sell; to trade; to deal; in a specified article or place. With a definition before us we may meet the subject fairly, and not be excited by false alarms.

We have seen some people who would prick up ears at the mention of the term and exhibit as much of tremor as the boy who was told that a Quaker had come into town. The boy took his position behind a stone wall and peeped through it to see him as he passed. When the Quaker had gone by the lad observed it was nothing but a man, say what they would about him.

We have monopolies of various kinds, and some of them are useful. The office of Governor of the State is a monopoly.—One man, out of half a million, has the *sole right* to occupy the Chair of State for a whole year. He has the sole right to sanction the acts of the law-makers, or to interpose his veto, &c. Our legislators have the sole right, for the year, to make laws. Congress has the sole right to regulate commerce, &c. The judges of our Courts have the sole and exclusive right to pronounce judgment.

All these exclusive rights are established for the benefit of us the people. And we find it more convenient for us to grant out these sole and exclusive rights than to exercise them ourselves.

In Athens the whole body of citizens assembled and enacted laws. They also exercised judicial authority, not being willing to entrust it entirely to any select body of citizens. And among the most important improvements of modern times is that of dividing the powers of government and [illegible] Thus we separate the judicial powers entirely from the others. We endeavor to keep the executive as distinct as possible from the other powers of government.

Our Sheriffs and our Constables have generally the exclusive right of executing the judgments of the courts, to imprison or to hang; and we find it much more convenient to delegate this power than to trust to the whole community to execute a judgment of the Courts.

The privilege of banking is a monopoly, and many of us still think it best that it should be confined to a few. If all had the right there would be no monopoly; and we trust if all the people could be heard they would incline to make the right still more exclusive—to confine it to a less number than we have done. The less the banking business assumes the monopoly character the more injurious it becomes to the public—it is wider spread and does more mischief than when it is made more exclusive—more a monopoly.

The Markets. Whole hogs are a little quicker than they were in the first of the week—none but the best will bring 7 cents. No alteration in beef at retail, best pieces 10 cents. Poultry is plenty enough. Butter is more dull, and we have reduced quotations a little. Eggs command 25 cents by the quantity—they are retailed at 27 cents. Hay has varied but little. The country is so destitute of neat stock, prices will not be very high.

The American Farmer's Companion is the title of a new publication, the first No. of which was sent us from Philadelphia, last week, with a request to exchange.

It is in octavo form, with 32 pages, and is to issue monthly.

This number is very well filled with some articles which we had before seen, but no credit given—particularly the one "On feeding cattle," we thought a good one—*at the time we wrote it*—but we did not expect to see it as original in another work.

Mr. Stickney, of Lynn, professed to believe that a majority of the people of the State are strongly in favor of the license law of 1838, and to prove it, he refers to petitions signed by 70,000 people. Is Mr. S. aware that a great proportion of these were children?

Meeting at Faneuil Hall. On Thursday noon there was a large meeting of citizens assembled to take some measures to prevent a recurrence of calamities like the late one in the sound.

Several resolves were passed expressive of the sense of the meeting that the proprietors of the Lexington and those who had charge of her were highly censurable in exposing the lives of their fellow citizens in a boat believed to be unsafe for winter navigation—that cotton and other bulky goods should not be carried with passengers, and it was

Resolved, That the disastrous fate of so many steamboats in various parts of the United states, betrays a carelessness and indifference to human life, on the part of those who have the control and management of these vessels, against the consequences of which, every man is interested to ensure a protection; and calls emphatically for the most decided action on the part of the national Legislature; and that this meeting respectfully recommend to the Legislature of Massachusetts to pass resolves, instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives, to bring the subject before Congress; and that a similar course be recommended to our fellow citizens of the States.

They were spoken to by Messrs Darracott, Sturgis, Dexter, Curtis and Walker, and passed unanimously. A committee of fifteen was then appointed, with full power to investigate the cause of steamboat disasters, and recommend the best means to avoid them. Another Committee of five was also appointed, to present the subject to the notice of the Legislature.

It was voted that Messrs. Morey, Dwight Dexter, Darracott, and Lawrence be a committee to communicate the doings of this meeting to the Senators from Suffolk and the Representatives from Boston.

The Mayor, J. Chapman, presided.

The weather. It seems rather odd that while the weather, this winter, in Maine, has been uncommonly mild, the Thermometer in Albany has been 27° below 0. The following shows the number of degrees indicated above 0 at Philadelphia.

		9 o'clock.	12 o'clock.	3 o'clock.
January	12	24	21	28
"	13	22	28	31
"	14	32	35	36
"	15	32	32	29
"	16	14	18	18
"	17	9	15	16
"	18	12	19	26

Mauch Chunk. This is now "a pretty considerable of a place," and has a newspaper published in its borders. But can't the name be altered in this age of improvement?

Would not *Much* Chunk sound *much* better? [illegible] Congress a single week to make the amendment [illegible] constitutional objection arose.

Please to tell which. Our neighbor Post says, of a cotemporary journal that had been criticising Governor Morton's Message.

"In its frantic anger it loses sight of all wit, point, or decency."

Which of these three are we to understand?

☞ We acknowledge our obligations to the attentive Secretary of the Commonwealth for copies of the Abstract of the School returns. The Bank Abstract, and the Insurance Abstract for 1839.

Jo. Smith, the Mormon, is preaching at Philadelphia. Miller, to open mouths and ears in the Marlboro' Chapel.

The Rev'd O. A. Skinner is delivering lectures at Cambridgeport in reply to Miller.

Next week a course of lectures will be delivered to prove that the moon is not made of green cheese.

Cassius come. The Post says there is a man in State St. so lean he never sits down lest his bones should cut his pantaloons.

The Militia of United States, according to the last returns, comprises 1,414,643 men.

Girard College. At the last meeting of Councils, the Superintendent of Girard College reported that the College would be completed in four years, and asked as an appropriation $200,000 for the present year.

An ordinance authorising an appropriation of $6000 per annum, in order to effect an organization of a school at the Girard College, to be under the direction of the President of the College, was read in Common Council, and laid on the table.

We cannot forget the Lexington. Smith, one of the hands saved, says that he jumped overboard at about eight o'clock, and swam to a bale of cotton; after floating on which some hours, in the water, he got back to the wreck and warmed himself for an hour by the fire, and then got on that part of the wreck from which he was picked up.

The Amistad. An appeal has been entered by the Spanish minister, to the decision of Judge Judson on the case of the Amistad and the Africans; whereby the case is removed to the Circuit Court.—His Excellency appeals against the refusal of the District Court to surrender the Africans, and also against the award of salvage on the vessel.

The Message. The New York Commercial Advertiser, one of the most zealous and able whig papers in the country, thus speaks of Gov. Morton's Message:—

"It is written in good temper—opposes internal improvements by the state governments—recommends various reforms in the judiciary, the militia, do.—speaks well of the common schools—and very properly recommends a repeal of the fifteen gallon law."

We copy the above from the Post. If it is true that the Governor "opposes internal improvements by the State Governments, it would seem to follow that no internal improvements are hereafter to be made. The ruling powers at Washington deny *their* own right, under the constitution, to make these improvements, and if the states can make *none*, we have come to a stand sure enough.

Must we call a convention and give new powers before we are allowed to go into business again?

Antidote for Poison. We learn, with much gratification, that the remaining members of the family of Mr. Gigon, who were poisoned with arsenic, have all recovered, and are considered by the physicians out of danger from its effects.—The North American thinks the virtues of the hydrate peroxide of iron as an antidote for arsenic has been fully tested in this instance, as there is no doubt the lives of the remaining members of the family have been preserved by its timely use.

To make cement for glass and earthern ware, take unslacked lime, the fresher and finer the better, pulverize it in a mortar, and sift it through a fine sieve or coarse muslin. Mix this thoroughly and rapidly with the white of eggs, so as to form a thick paste, and use it immediately.—Broken dishes may be mended with this cement, and if neatfully and skilfully done, adhere very strongly. Isingass dissolved in alcohol is also strongly recommended as a good cement for this purpose.

Cure for the Croup. Major Noah gives the following as a remedy for the croup:—Cut onions into thin slices; between and over them put brown sugar—when the sugar is dissolved, a teaspoonful of the syrup will produce almost instantaneous relief. This simple and effectual remedy for this distressing malady should be known to all having the care of small children.

For Burns and Scalds. Spread clarified honey upon a linen rag, and apply it to the burn immediately, and it will relieve the burn immediately, and heal the sore in a very short time.

An effectual mode of preserving eggs, is to oil them all over when fresh, and lay them in a box. Fill the box, and turn them over every day.

Professor Follen, in one of his last lectures before the Mercantile Library Association, made the following quotation, unconscious, that to himself it was so soon to be applicable:

> "With noiseless tread death comes on man:
> No plea—no prayer delivers him;—
> From midst of life's unfinished plan,
> With sudden hand it severs him;
> And ready or not ready, no delay,
> Forth to his Judge's bar he must away."

It was a translation from Schiller, and taken down at the time by one of the young men.

A Cautious Lover. A popular preacher of Mississippi was engaged not long since, to a beautiful and rich widow lady. On Christmas day they were to be united, when the preacher asked for a postponement on the ground that the lady's estate was not settled up, and he wished to know beforehand whether she was insolvent or not.

Bill Johnson, so distinguished during the Canadian outbreak, has been convicted, in the U. S. Circuit Court, held at Albany, of a violation of our neutrality laws, and sentenced to *one year's confinement in the Albany county jail, and to pay a fine of five dollars.*

Still another Victim. A little girl about 7 years of age, the daughter of Mr. Giles, living near Toronto, was shockingly burned, on Christmas day, by her clothes taking fire. She was literally roasted alive.

Suicide. A young lady named Eliza Lewis committed suicide at New Britain, Conn., by cutting her throat with her brother's razor, while suffering under an alienation of mind.

At a fire in Philadelphia, on the night of the 25th inst., by the bravery of some two or three firemen, two children were brought out almost from the midst of the flames, at the imminent hazard of the lives of their preservers.

Two young girls, daughters of Mr. Slocomb, of Homer, N. Y., lately lost their lives by carrying a pot of coals into their sleeping room to burn during the night.

On Sunday morning last, between 3 and 1 o'clock, Lambert Wood, of Southboro', was found dead, about half a mile from his house, on the road to Unionville, whither he had been the day before, and was returning.

A Mrs. Dorinda Hall of Philadelphia, whose husband is the mate of the barque Archibald Gracie, recently shot herself with one of her husband's pistols.

The new city of Cairo, situated at the mouth of the Ohio river in Illinois, is said to be going on finely. A contract has been made with one firm in New York for 20,000,000 brick.

There are in Congress 2 Williams, 6 Smiths, 4 Browns, 4 Davises, 3 Allens, 3 Whites.

We hope they will be all *Whites* in the next Congress and talk less about the *Blacks*.

A very disastrous fire has occurred at Binghampton, N. Y. destroying the most valuable portion of the village.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Thursday, Jan. 23. Senate.—The Vice President presented to the Senate, after the reading of the Journal, a message from the President of the United States, in relation to the boundary question, and in answer to the resolutions of inquiry adopted by the Senate last week.

The message was made up of a correspondence between the Secretary of State, the British Minister and the Governor of Maine.

The message has excited some interest, from the fact that the Secretary of State demands the enforcement of the agreement between General Scott, the Governor of Maine, and the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick.

The British Minister, in his letter to the Secretary of State, did not feel authorized to command the withdrawal of the troops; but he says he has laid the application before the home Government. Mr Forsyth expects that the home Government will see the necessity of complying with the terms of the agreement, and that the troops will be withdrawn.

The Sub-Treasury bill came up in order, on the question of its final passage.

Mr. Henderson, the new Senator from Mississippi, made his *debut* in what the letters from Washington say, was a very able speech against the bill.

Mr. Smith, of Indiana, followed, in strong and impressive opposition to the measure—expatiating on its injurious effects upon commerce, industry, credit, &c.

Amid loud cries of "question, question," Mr. Merrick, of Maryland, opposed the bill, and was followed by Mr. Davis.

The question was then taken and the bill passed, 24 to 18—Messrs. Nicholas, Robinson, and Young, voting in the negative, under instructions.

Friday, Jan. 24. Senate.—The Hon. Daniel Sturgeon, elected by the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, a Senator from that State, for six years, from the 4th of March, 1839, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat in the Senate.

Mr. Buchanan presented a memorial from a number of citizens of the State of Pennsylvania, asking Congress to impose a moderate duty upon the importation of silk.

In the House.—On motion of Mr. Hoffman, the rules and orders of the last session of Congress were adopted, and continued as the rules of the House, until further orders.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Tuesday, Jan. 28. In the Senate, at 12 o'clock to-day, Mr. Whitmarsh's order of yesterday came up again by assignment, for consideration, and Mr. Williams, of Essex, commenced a long speech against its passage. He offered an amendment, or in fact a substitute, the purport of which was that the committee should take into consideration the different provisions of the laws of 1838, and to report by bill or otherwise, such alterations as may seem to them for the best good of the public.

His object, he said was that the subject might remain open. He thought the question too important [illegible] upon—there were too many interests involved in it, and the people wanted light. If the committee take the subject into consideration, they will perhaps provide a substitute for the obnoxious principles of the law of 1838.

Mr. Hubbard stated that he was opposed to the amendment, and should vote for the original order, and should not feel pledged by his vote to any future course. He was opposed to grog shops, and would never give his vote to put any law on the statue books, licensing those sinks of vice, &c.

Mr. Whitmarsh, of Bristol, hoped the amendment would not prevail. He wished to see the great and glorious cause of temperance go on with its good work, but that cause had undoubtedly received a check by the law of 1838.

The question on the amendment was then taken and lost by a large vote.

On the question of accepting the order, Mr. Hubbard moved an amendment to refer the matter to a Special Committee of the Senate instead of the Joint committee.

Mr. Whitmarsh and Mr. Sumner opposed the amendment.

In the House, the following petitions were presented:—

By Mr. Bigelow, of Boston, a petition of the Kilby Bank, praying to be relieved from the Bank tax;

Also, a petition from the Fulton Bank for the same purpose;

By Mr. B. Mudge, of Lynn, a petition of W. F. Gale and others, relating to the military bounties;

Several were presented on subject of the small pox.

Mr. Wm. Carlton, retured a member from Fitchburg, in the place of Nathaniel Wood, elected to the Senate, appeared and was qualified.

On motion of Mr Bradburn, of Nantucket, it was ordered that the use of the Hall be granted to Professor Espy, for the purpose of delivering a lecture on storms.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth came in with the following Message from the Governor:—

"*To the House of Representatives:*

I have this day transmitted to the Senate, for the information of both branches of the Legislature, the following documents, viz:—

1. The Reports of the Trustees, Treasurer, and Superintendent of the State Lunatic Hospital;
2. The Report of the board of Inspectors, Warden, Physician, and Chaplain, of the State Prison;
3. Report of the Bank Commissioners;
4. The Annual Report of the Adjutant General on the state of the Militia;
5. The Report of the Land Agent, with the petition of sundry settlers on the public lands;
6. The Report of the Commissioners appointed in persuance of a resolve in relation to Boston Harbor, passed April 9, 1839.

The above-named documents have been transmitted to the Senate in the original, with a request that they should be communicated to the House of Representatives.

(Signed) MARCUS MORTON.

Council Chamber, 28th January, 1840."

Several orders from the Senate, referring the several topics in the Governor's Inaugural Message, came down for concurrence, and were laid on the table.

Upon the motion of Mr. Allen, of Northfield, the orders of the day were taken up, the question being on Mr. A.'s order for the repealing of the license law of 1838.

Mr. Loring, of Hingham, after stating that the debate had extended far enough, argued at considerable length that the law had failed in its object, and sunk under the perfect ridicule and contempt of the community. He was in favor of referring the original order, because the course of the debate had satisfied him that every amendment that had been offered had only tended to divert the attention of the House from the law.

Mr. B. Mudge, of Lynn, in reply to Mr Loring, said that he would rather have common dram-shops than licensed taverns, as the latter were gilded pills, with infinitely greater attractions and inducements for intemperance. Their apparent respectability increased their baneful influence.

Mr. Dexter, of Boston, expressed the opinion, that no law had been passed, which had done so much to bring the judiciary into contempt as the law of 1838. It was adverse to the feelings of the people that jurors would not convict under it. Out of 450 indictments only about four had resulted in a verdict of guilty.

In allusion to the remarks of Mr Davis, of Boston, on Monday, Mr. Dexter said he should not go to Sabbath school children for advice to legislate on a great public question, however high he might think of such institutions and the pious and benevolent individuals who acted as instructors in them. Nor would the opinions of such members of churches as refused to approach the communion table with a man, who conscientously believed that he had a right to deal in ardents, be any guide to him in acting on the question. Rather, he would recommend them, to attend to a little less perfection in morals; for they had set up to be better than their Master, who had sat down with "publicans and sinners." Neither would he be much influenced by the opinions of another set of friends of the law of 1838—the women—for he had observed that the same persons had also petitioned the Legislature to abolish those laws which make a distinction between the two distinct races of men, and seemed desirous to have that joined together, which God had put asunder.

The gentleman from Lynn, (Mr. Stickney) continued Mr. D. had said that the temperance cause had advanced in spite of the law of 1832, and he would ask if as much could be said of the law of 1838.—As to the proposition to repeal all the laws, he could not believe for a moment that it could succeed.

Mr. D. concluded his remarks, by stating that from the earliest settlement of the colony, laws regulating the traffic had been passed, and not of prohibition.

For himself, he would much rather go back to the Puritans than to Marlboro' Chapel, for his religion and morals.

Mr. Woodbury, of Sutton, moved for the previous question, but gave way for some explanations on the part of Mr. Fuller, of Newton.

Mr. Emerson, of Boston, was of opinion that the community would be kept in a state of fermentation till a law similar to the one of 1832 was passed. By repealing the law of 1838, the hands of the friends of temperance would be unshackled.

He thought that a month might be well spent in deliberating upon the subject.

Mr. Stickney reiterated the arguments which he offered on Monday, and defended the law of 1838 against the charge of inequality. It equaly forbad all, whether rich or poor, high or low from selling or buying by retail. He considered the attack on dram shops as unmanly—they were attacked simply because those who kept them did not hold a stand in the community sufficiently elevated to command public opinion. Why should not the poor man take his three cent glass in a dram shop, as well as the genteel drunkard his sixpenny glass at the licensed taverns.—It was in such taverns that intemperate habits were chiefly formed, and when the victims had become too poor to pay the tavern price, they were turned over to the dram shops. Mr. S. said one reason why the law of 1838 had not been more effectually enforced was, that its friends had been chiefly engaged in watching the machinery set in motion by its opponents for the purpose of getting up a false expression of public sentiment.

Wednesday, Jan. 29. Senate.—On motion of Mr. Hubbard, the order submitted by Mr. Whitmarsh in relation to the act to regulate the sale of spirituous liquors, was taken up, and the question being stated on its adoption, it was determined in the negative as follows, viz-—

Yeas.—Messrs. Brown, Esterbrook, Greenwood, Hooper, Ives, Lincoln, Marcy, Parker, Pratt, Russell, Libbey, Sumner, Whitmarsh, N. Wood—14.

Nays.—Messrs Abbott, Bowdoin, Choate, Davis, Dwight, Hastings, Hubbard, Lane, Little, Marston, Morey, Phelps, Pond, Quincy, Savage, Sprague, Upton, Wales, Willard, Whitman, B. P. Williams, S. S. Williams, S. Wood—23.

So said order was rejected.

Mr. Willard doubted whether this was the most appropriate way of referring; it certainty is not the most direct way; and if there could be found any way of modifying the order, so as to get the matter entirely within the control of the Senate, he was in favor of inserting that the Committee bring in a bill for the repeal of the law of 1838; it is acknowledged that this law, instead of doing any good is constantly doing hurt, and he should vote for this repeal, because, by so doing he believed he should aid the cause of temperance; some gentlemen have said, that they should not vote for the repeal of the law of 1838 until there should be offered a good substitute; but he was in favor of the [imme]diate repeal, because there has be[en per]fect demonstration that it can do n[o good] are Senators to distrust each [other so] much as to fear, by voting for this they would commit themselves [against] their will he thought not.

Mr. Hastings should vote against referring to a Joint Committee because [if it] goes there, that would be the last that would be heard from it.

Mr. Pratt hoped the Senator would [with]draw his motion to amend, as it wo[uld oc]casion embarrassment.

Mr. Williams could not vote [for the] amendment, as it was an addition [to the] original order, which he had opposed [and] still did oppose. He was anxious [to see] a law presented before the law of [1838] was repealed.

Mr. Choate wished to say one [word] viz: that he was not so attached [to the] law of 1838, as to prevent him from [going] to any better; still though some con[sider]ed it a dead letter, it was not so with[out]; it had not had sufficient trial to pro[ve] such was the fact; the great principle on which it was based, would be [sustained] by the votes of one third of the pe[ople of] Massachusetts, and if it be not effe[ctual] let the inquiry be made of the offic[ers of] justice why it is not so.

Mr. Whitmarsh said there was [some]thing wanted as a foundation upon [which] to begin to build, and no one pret[ended] that the law of 1838 could be built [upon;] then get it out of the way; why these [prop]ositions to embarrass the question[?] He asked the Senate to indulge him in [a few] remarks: many shots had been [fired] against the original order, but it rem[ained] unscathed; it was a matter of asto[nish]ment that so much talent had been [employ]ed and not one valid objection had [been] offered.

Mr. Upton submitted an order for [the] appointment of a select Committee of [the] Senate, to consider the expedienc[y of] bringing in a bill to repeal the act of [Apr.] 19th, 1838, to regulate the sale of sp[irit]ous liquors.

Mr. N. Wood moved to amend sa[id or]der by striking out the words 'to con[sider] the expediency of bringing in," and [inser]ting in lieu thereof the words "w[ith in]structions to bring;" and on motion [of Mr.] Pratt, the question on this motion w[as or]dered to be taken by yeas and nays. [Be]fore taking the question the order wa[s laid] on the table.

In the House, the petition of Dav[id Bos]well and others, on the subject of th[e Mi]litia; of W. Howard and others for [incor]poration of a religious society, [of] Henry H. Fisk and others on the s[ubject] of the license law, were presented.

Mr. Webb, of Salem, to whom w[as re]ferred the order for inquiring w[hat] measures might not be devised for [com]pleting the business of the Legislature [on] or before the 1st of March in[st.,] reported a resolve, for the pay of C[oun]cillors, Senators, and Representatives [of] two dollars per diem, and travel, pro[vided] that the session did not extend beyo[nd the] first of March next.

The resolve was ordered to a s[econd] reading, and Mr. Webb moved tha[t the] rules might be dispensed with, in [order] that it might be passed to a second [read]ing.

Mr. Thayer, of Braintree, opposed [the] motion.

Mr. Bradburn, of Nantucket, sa[id] he understood the principle of the res[olve;] it was absolutely contemptible—it wa[s an] appeal to the organs of acquisitivene[ss of] the members of the House.

Mr. Swasey, of Lynnfield, Giles [of] Cambridge, Stephens, of Boston, [and] Greene, of New Bedford, also opp[osed] the suspension of the rules.

Mr. Wheelock, of Warwick, thou[ght] that there ought to be an expression a[gainst] the length of the session, and contras[ted] the time occupied in legislation in [this] state with the comparatively short [time] occupied in other states. There had b[een] in his opinion, too much legislation in M[as]sachusetts. The statute book was f[illed] with laws which were neither looke[d into] or obeyed. He was confident that a s[hort] session would be exceedingly accepta[ble] to the people. Mr. W. concluded his [re]marks, by intimating, that Mr. Brad[burn] had disgraced himself rather than the c[om]mittee, which reported the resolve, in [de]nouncing it as contemptible.

Mr. Webster, of Stockbridge, mo[ved] the previous question.

This motion was opposed by Messrs. [Al]len, of Worcester, and Shaw, of Brid[ge]water. The latter offered, as an ame[nd]ment to the resolve, the legislature sho[uld] rise on the 15th, instead of the 1st [of] March.

Mr. Tarbell, of Pepperell, support[ed] the motion, for the reason that at the l[ast] session ten thousand dollars was spent [in] the fruitless discussion when the Gene[ral] Court should arise.

The question being taken, the moti[on] prevailed, and the main question being [on] passing the resolve to a third reading, was rejected—only 71 voting in the [af]firmative, to 237 in the negative.

Mr. Bradburn, of Nantucket, hav[ing] presented a petition, on the subject [of] colored people, attacked the law agai[nst] intermarriages, and denounced it as [an] atrocious, unjust, unconstitutional, a[nd] damnable law. As Mr. B.'s comment[s] related only to Mr. Dexter's person, t[he] Speaker called him to order.

Mr. Dexter begged the Chair to let t[he] *gentleman*, (Mr Bradburn) proceed.

Mr. Bradburn resumed his remar[ks] amidst the most violent fit of *coughin[g]* which had afflicted the House during th[e] session. Under the law, which the pe[ti]tioners had prayed to be repealed, he ha[d] known that a hard-hearted uncle ha[d] robbed a whole family. He denied th[at] God had put asunder the blacks and th[e] whites, as had been stated by Mr. Dexte[r.] On the contrary, it was recorded that th[e] great law-giver of the Jews had taken [a] wife a colored woman, an Ethiopian.

Mr. Parsons, of Boston, rose to a que[s]tion of order, and inquired if the Hous[e] should neglect its own proper busine[ss]

and go to Ethiopia and everywhere else, where it had no business.

Mr. Dexter, of Boston, contrary to expectation, made a short reply to Mr. Bradburn's allusions to his person and complexion. He said the *person* who was last up had so far forgot the character of a legislator, and sunk so much beneath that of a gentleman, by his gross and vulgar personalities, that he should degrade himself in the eyes of the members of the House in noticing them at length. Although formerly a christian minister, he had indulged in gross profanity, and had also used the language of an assassin.

*Mr. Allen, of Northfield, called up the orders of the day, the repeal of the licence law being the question under consideration.

After some remarks by Messrs. Curtis, of Boston, Putnam, of Danvers, and Swazey, of Lynnfield, the Previous Question was moved and carried.

The question was then taken on the pssage of Mr. Allen's order, to instruct a committee to report a bill repealing the license law of 1838, and the order was adopted, by a vote of two hundred and ninety five yeas, to one hundred and seventy-two nays.

FARMERS' MEETING.

IN THE STATE HOUSE.

On Thursday evening pursuant to agreement, two or three hundred farmers met again in the Representatives, room at seven.

The Commonwealth's Commissioner wished to hear Doctor C. T. Jackson make some farther exposition of his views on soils and manures. The Doctor entertained us an hour in reminding us of the view he took at the last meeting of the origin of soils—that they were formed by the decomposition of rocks, *because* the components of rocks were the same material as the components of soils. That this fact was now universally admitted, &c.

Now *we* could never see the conclusiveness of this reasoning; we are not sure that sand was not always sand, and clay, clay.

The Doctor spoke of the power of electricity over vegetation, and said the alkalies were positively charged with it, and the acids negatively, and when these combined together in the soil,the consequence was action, or fermentation.

He thought all our soils, even the poorest, were loaded with vegetable matter, but that much of it was in an insoluble state, and not fit for the food of plants, but that it was quite easy to make most of it soluble.

He spoke of the very slight difference there might be between a very productive, and a very barren soil, and instanced the case of plaster, where half a bushel per acre would sometimes cause the crop to be doubled. He spoke of the immense value of peat bogs, in which we agree with him,—and of the importance of lime being applied in all our soils—in which we did not agree with him, and never expect we shall.

Judge Hays of Berwick (Me.) was at the meeting, and as he is largely in the agricultural line, he was urgently requested to let the meeting know how he managed his large farm in Berwick.

The Judge began by observing that he was much indebted to the Agricultural papers of this state for his improvements in farming—that he had for some time watched our progress with great interest—that some years ago his wheat crop was very uncertain, on account of insects—that he had tried the red wheat and the Black-sea wheat, but both would often fail—that he had tried sowing 60 bushels of ashes to the acre; with such effect,that he had raised 40 bushels on two acres.

He observed that it was a very easy thing to keep lands rich, when we had once made them so—that with care and attention to save all the manure that may be made on a farm, and by a right application of the same, a farm would become gradually more and more fertile, (there is no doubt of this.)

He said he kept his horse or horses in the stable through the year, and always took care that they should be well supplied with litter; for this purpose, as soon as the snow was off in Spring, all the leaves and litter of every kind, were gathered, and put both under his horses and his hogs—that after haying was over, he mowed his cow pastures, and especially the low and wet parts of them, and stowed it all away in his barn, for the purpose of littering all his cattle, to catch the liquid manure, &c.—that his cow pastures, which he did not feed close, were made better by mowing the rushes and the ferns that grew in his low lands.

He said he took pains to mow off the stubble from his grain fields and the weeds that were with it, and he did not think he hurt the next crop in this way. All this stuff was safely stowed away to be used as beds for his cattle—it was all vegetable matter and would turn to manure.

The Judge said he had a large family and he was thankful for it. They had ever been healthy, and he ascribed it in a great degree to the care he took to suffer no stagnant pools or drains to remain near his dwelling to corrupt the air. The drain from the house was conducted out where he could readily, and very often throw in soil or peat muck or something of that kind which he had already prepared at a leisure time of the year; so that in hay time, or in the most busy season in a few moments he could toss in fresh earth or peat enough to destroy all nauceous effluvia that would otherwise arise from such places—that he practiced the same in his hog pen which he chose to have near his house for convenience of feeding; and he never suffered his pigs to remain long in summer without a fresh supply to keep all sweet; and that in short he suffered no kind of filth to remain uncovered near his premises for he wanted the air to be perfectly pure, he wanted all the riches of this nature for his fields.

Judge Hays next told us how he applied his manures to his fields. He said he chose to plough clayey lands in Autumn, but when he had time he preferred the spring for ploughing light soils; and that he chose to spread on his manure green before turning his green-sward—that he formerly overhauled his manure at the barn and suffered it to ferment before he hauled it to the field, but he now preferred carrying it on green—that he usually puts 20 loads to the acre,and never takes more than one hoed crop before seeding down to grass again—that *he never disturbs* the sod when he prepares for his grain crop—but takes his Cultivator and lightens the soil two inches deep; running it both ways through his field; and this fits his land well for the grain and the grass seeds as he made no hills for his corn or his potatoes.

We have now no more room for the very interesting account the Judge gave of his farming; but we promise our readers a treat next week, on our first page, in the exhibition we will give of his management of his peat lands and his pastures.

His views and his experience correspond so nearly with our own we cannot but fancy ourself at home and among our best Framingham farmers while we sit listening to the details and the results of a system of farming founded on the best principles and executed in the best manner. We begged an introduction to so good a farmer, and hope we may improve by his acquaintance.

The President of the Senate presided, and with his gentlemanly urbanity made all seem happy and at home while the business of the evening progressed.

We heard some of the members of the House whisper, "This is more interesting than our discussion of the licence law."

FIRE. In New York on Tuesday night, a fire broke out in several places in the city, in Front Street, next to the corner of Broad street. In South street it broke out a second time, and there can be no doubt the fires were set by scoundrels.

Nearly all the firemen of the City were at their annual ball for the benefit of the widows and orphans of gone members.—The dancing was promptly deserted at every alarm. It is supposed the property destroyed was worth a million. Among other things were 2,000 pipes olive oil—12,000 chests of tea.

There was heavy insurance in Boston on the property. Merchants', said to be $35,000—Franklin, $20,000—American $15,000—Neptune, $10,000—National $30,000—Fireman's, $5,000—Manufacturers, $20,000.

☞ If Mr. N. Leets will let us know his place of residence so that we can find his name we will comply with his request.

Mr. A. N. of Cambridge will oblige us by looking at our terms on the North West corner of our paper.

Friday, Jan. 31. The House has been engaged for some time on the proposed amendment of the Constitution. Nothing of a definite character has yet taken place.

Our Subscribers are informed that the book we promised them—embracing the contents of the first page of our numbers for the year, is now ready for delivery.—Mr. D. H. Williams, 6 Water street, is the publisher, and the books may be had at his store—at our office, and at the several book-stores in the city.

It is rumored that Gen. Armstrong, of Nashville, is to succeed Mr. Kendall in the Post Office Department. Gen. A. is represented as an honest and efficient officer.

The ships Charles and Henry and the barque Burlington at N. O. from this port have the small pox on board.

A broker's office was broken open at the corner of Exchange St. on Thursday night.

Another fire in N. Y. on Tuesday night consumed a number of buildings in Pearl St.

There was no mail yesterday south of Worcester.

RECEIPTS FOR THE CULTIVATOR.

G. W. Fairbanks,	$2 00	John Blodgett, Jr.	2 00
Wm Gates,	1 00	O. Sharp,	2 00
Wm. W. Cotting,	1 00	Nehemiah Clay,	1 00
Charles Russell,	2 00	Wm. S. Ide,	1 00
Solomon Thayer,	2 00	H. Partridge,	1 00
Zachariah Cain,	1 00	Nelson Pond,	2 00
Josiah Webb,	2 00	F. F. Fiske,	1 00
R. B. Foss,	1 00	H. Leland,	1 00
Horace Guild,	1 00	Timothy Daniels,	1 66
Benj. Pearson,	2 00	S. Bullard & Co.	1 00
John S. Bird,	2 00	Newell Pond,	2 00
Jeremiah Kingsbury,	1 00	Eleazer Morse,	1 00
Asa Pingree,	2 00	S. Parker Smith,	1 00
W. J. Hall,	1 00	H. J. Bennet,	2 00
Elisha Horton,	2 00	E. C. Gates,	1 33
P. W. Peckman,	2 00	L. C. Richardson,	1 00
Ensign Kimball,	1 00	F. Sawtell,	1 00
Clark Travis,	1 25	M. Buffum,	1 00
Col. Wm. Rockwood,	3 00	Walter Knowlton,	1 00
Randall Travis,	3 00	Jonathan Whitman,	1 00
Daniel Tidd,	2 50	Willard Robbins,	1 00
B. P. Leland,	2 69	Thos. Gibson,	2 00
James Adams, Jr.	1 00	Dea. Hervey Pettee,	2 00
Ezra Blood, Jr.	1 00	Oakes Copeland,	2 00
Luther Adams,	1 00	Solomon Green,	2 00
Geo. Grant,	1 00	Dea. John Farwell,	1 25
Eliab Thompson,	2 00	Henry Adams,	1 00
John Ray,	2 00	Elijah Marsh,	1 00
James Mason,	2 00	Levi Lincoln,	1 00

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. Eliakim Ellison to Miss Lucy Ann L. Clapp, formerly of Chester, Vt.; Mr. Joseph Gardner, Jr., to Miss Nancy G. Hudson; Mr. Caleb Green to Miss Clarissa Adams; Mr. Charles D. Lincoln to Miss Elizabeth S., eldest daughter of Dea. Benjamin Kimball.

On Sunday eve., by Rev. Mr. Stow, Mr. Abraham T. English to Miss Jane Miller.

In Charlestown, Wm. H. Jones to Miss Rebecca Newhall.

In Concord, 23d inst. by Rev. T. J. Greenwood, Mr. Nathan S. Hosmer to Miss Ruth L. Hayward.

In New York, Mr. George W. Prentice, of Philadelphia, to Miss Lucy P. Eaton, of Framingham, Mass.

DEATHS.

In this city, 24th inst., Mr. Francis B. Merriman, 27; Mr. James Wadleigh, 47.

On Saturday evening, Mrs. Lydia, widow of the late Wm. Spooner, 66.

20th inst., Mrs. Polly Lemerceir, wife of Mr. Earl Sturtevant, 59.

On Sunday morning, Edward Langdon, infant child of Mr. George Odiorne.

On Monday, Miss Susan T., daughter of Mr. Jared Callow of this city, 17.

In Charlestown, Mrs. Ruth Carle, 25.

In Watertown, John S. youngest son of Dea. George Holbrook, 18.

In Framingham, Jan. 25, Mrs. Huldah Merriam, 73, widow of the late Dr. Timothy Merriam.

In Portland, on Friday morning, Col. Nicholas Gilman, son of the Hon. Nathaniel Gilman, of Exeter, N. H. 40.

In Augusta, Me. Amos G. Goodwin, Esq. Counsellor at Law, of Saco, 42.

On board ship United States, on her passage from Bath to New Orleans, 10th inst. G. Green, Esq. of Topsham. Me. His remains have been taken to New Orleans.

In Charlestown, 28th inst., Mrs. Pamelia C., wife of Rev. Dennis Powers, of East Randolph, and daughter of Dr. Benj. Seabury, of C., 26.

In Quincy, 21st inst. Mrs. Margaret Horton, of Milton, 54.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.

Flour. The small stock at market, and the navigation being somewhat checked by ice, has occasioned a considerable improvement on all kinds. The closing rates of Southern are 6 62 a $6 75, cash, and Genesee, common brands, 6 87 a $7 per bbl, cash.

Grain—Corn has improved since our last report, from the same causes that Flour has. The last sales of yellow flat were 70 a 72c, and no recent sales of white, and none afloat. There is but little inquiry for Oats, and but few in market.

Cotton—The sales since our last report show a falling off in prices. The transactions embrace about 600 bales Uplands at 10 a 11½, and New Orleans 10 a 12½ c per lb., 6 mos., for common and good qualities. Some parcels very choice have sold at ¼ a ½ c per lb. higher. There was but little doing at the close of our last report.

Fruit—Malaga Raisins fully sustain the recent improvement in prices, and the stock is small. The following private sales have taken place since our last report: 100 casks blue mark, $4 75; 100 do black do, 4 50; 4 a 500 boxes bunch, 1 60; 4 a 500 do bloom, 1 35 a 1 37 per box, 4 mos. By auction, 100 casks blue mark, 4 62; bunch, 1 58 a 1 61; clusters, 1 16 a 1 20; Muscatel, 1 25 a 1 26, and bloom, 1 37 per box, 4 mos. 700 drums Smyrna Figs, ord, 4¼ a 4½ c per lb, 4 mos. No sales of Smyrna Raisins.

Fish—The small supply of Codfish keeps prices fully sustained. The sales are small—Bay and Labrador have sold from store, for the Cuba market, $2 37, and Bank, for export, $2 72½; two small parcels of Hake sold from vessels, 155 a $1 62 per qtl. The sales of Mackerel are small; from vessels, at our lowest quotations—and from dealers, at the highest.

Rice—Sales of 2 a 300 tcs. Carolina, to the trade, at 3¾ a 3½c per lb, 4 and 6 mos, and about 100 tcs at auction, at similar prices, on credit.

Spices—Sale of part of a recent import of Cassia, in mats, at 14c per lb, 6 mos. Pepper is dull, and sales are small. Public sales of Nutmegs, 92½c per lb, 4 mos.

Sugar—There is a slight improvement in box Sugar, in consequence of the small stock. Sales reach about 500 boxes. Havanah brown, common to good quality, 7½ a 8¸c per lb. There are but a few good hard grained in market. Sales of white at 9¾ a 10½c per lb.—Sales of Martinique, in hhds and bbls, 6¼c per lb, 6 mos. By auction, Cuba Muscovado, 6¾c; 50 hhds Porto Rico, 5¾c; 40 boxes Havana brown, 8c; 75 do white, common, 9¼ a 9½c per lb, 4 mos.

Tea—A further advance has taken place on Black, with considerable sales of Souchong to the trade, at 28 a 40c per lb, 6 mos. The market is very firm for Hyson, and some sales are making at a shade improvement.

Coffee—The sale of the week comprise 1000 bags Rio 9 a 9½c per lb—500 do do in lots 9¾ a 10c—Aux Cayes to the trade 9¼c, and a lot of St. Domingo for export 9¼ a 9½c per lb 6 mos cr. More firmness is manifested by the holders, in consequence of a reduced stock.

FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

Vegetables.

Potatoes, per bushel	50	a	75
Sweet Potatoes, per bushel	..	a	2 00
Turnips, per bushel	25	a	37½
Carrots, per bushel	50	a	62½
Beets, per bushel	50	a	62½
Parsnips, per bushel	62½	a	75
Horseradish, per lb	10	a	12
Radishes, per bunch	12	a	20
Cabbages, dozen	37½	a	75
Cauliflowers, each	12½	a	25
Brocoli, each,	10	a	20
Lettuce, per head	6	a	10
Celery, per root	6	a	12½
Parsley, per bunch	..	a	25
Marrow Squashes, pr cwt	..	a	4 00
Crookneck do, per cwt	2 50	a	3 00
Tomatoes, per dozen	50	a	75

Fruit.

Apples, per bushel	1 00	a	1 50
Pears, extra, per doz	50	a	1 00
Cranberries, per bushel	2 50	a	3 00
Malaga do, per lb	20	a	25
Baking Pears, per bushel,	..	a	2 50
Lemons, per dozen	17	a	20
Oranges, do do	25	a	50
Prunes, do do	6	a	10
Dried Apples, do do	7	a	8
Almonds, do do	12½	a	..
Filberts, do do	6	a	..
Chestnuts, per bushel	..	a	4 50
Walnuts, per bushel	1 75	a	2 00

HAY MARKET.

Eastern Screwed, per ton	12 00	a	13 00
" Hard Pressed, do. do.	..	a	..
Good Country, per hundred,	75	a	90
Clover,	..	a	..
Straw	40	a	50

WOOL MARKET.

American, common to ¼ blood,	40	a	45
" " " ½ "	45	a	50
" " " ¾ "	52	a	55
Pulled Wool, superfine	55	a	58
No. 1, Lambs',	45	a	47
No. 2, "	33	a	35

PROVISION MARKET.

Provisions. There are no large transactions in any kind—Beef continues the same—Pork is held a shade higher, but the sales are trifling.

Butter, best, per lb.	20	a	23
" firkin	16	a	18
Hams, Boston, per lb	13	a	..
Do. Western, do do	12	a	..
Lard, best, per lb	11	a	..
Do Western, per keg	10	a	..
Beef, per lb.	7	a	10
Do Corned	8	a	10
Do Smoked	14	a	..
Pork, Boston	8	a	10
Pork, whole hogs,	6	a	7
Bacon	10	a	14
Chickens, per lb	6	a	10
Turkeys, per lb	10	a	13
Geese, per lb.	9	a	..
Mutton, per lb	3	a	6
Lamb, per lb	6	a	7
Tripe, per lb	10	a	..
Pigs Feet, per lb	8	a	10
Cheese, per lb	8	a	11
Eggs, per dozen	25	a	27
Beef Tallow, per lb	11	a	..

COAL AND WOOD MARKET.

Coal—But little has been doing the past week, and sales have been mostly by auction, comprising Sydney 7¾ a $8 per chaldron—Orrel, ordinary, $8¼ do do—Newcastle $10 do do—Anthracite at our quotations.

Newcastle, per chaldron,	10 00	a	..
Cannel, do do,	11 00	a	12 00
Orrel, do do,	10 00	a	..
Pictou, do do,	7 50	a	7 75
Nova Scotia, do do,	..	a	..
Sidney, do do,	7 50	a	8 00
Anthracite, per 2240 lbs	7 00	a	..
RETAIL PRICES.			
Lackawana, per 2000 lbs	7 00	a	8 00
Peach Orchard, do do,	7 50	a	8 00
Peach Mountain, do do,	7 50	a	8 00
Coke, per chaldron,	6 00	a	6 50
Charcoal, per basket,	28	a	32
Eastern Wood, per cord,	7 00	a	7 50
Ordinary do do, do do,	6 50	a	7 00
Country do, do do,	7 00	a	8 00

HOP MARKET.

Hops—No sales of importance have transpired the past week, and we continue former quotations.

First and second sorts, per lb. .. 17 a .. 19

HIDE MARKET.

Hides—We have no particular change to notice in the prices. The principal operations have been for exportation. Sales of the week comprise Calcutta Cow, dry, within our quotations—800 Maracaibo, salted and dry 10 a 11½c—13,000 Cape Good Hope sheep skins, price and terms unknown.

Buenos Ayres, dry hide per lb.	15	a	15½
Pernambuco, dry salted	11¼	a	12
Rio Grande	..	a	16
St. Salvadoa ... none.	..	a	..
Maranham ... none.	..	a	..
California	..	a	11¼
West-Indian	12½	a	13½
African ... none	..	a	..
Russia ... none.	..	a	..
Green, slaughtered	5	a	6
Calcutta, cow, green salted	1 34	a	1 38
Do. do do .. light	..	a	..
Do. dry	91	a	1 05

SEED MARKET.

Mustard Seed, brown, per bag,	10 00	a	..
" " white, " "	10 00	a	..
Hemp Seed, per bushel,	1 25	a	1 50
Canary Seed, do do,	1 50	a	2 00
Flax Seed, Foreign, per bush,	1 80	a	1 90
" " American, do do,	1 50	a	1 60
Clover, Northern, per hundred,	16	a	18
" Southern, do do.	..	a	24
" Foreign, do do.	17	a	18
" White Dutch, per lb,	28	a	30
" Lucerne, or French,	33	a	..
Timothy, or Herds Grass, bush.	2 50	a	3 00
Red Top, Northern, bushel,	1 50	a	..
" " Southern, do	85	a	1 00
Orchard Grass, do	2 50	a	..
Millet, do	2 00	a	2 50
Buckwheat, do	1 50	a	..

LEATHER MARKET.

Philad., best tannage, per lb.	29	a	30
do country do	25	a	27
Baltimore city tannage	26	a	28
do dry hide	24	a	25
New York red, light	22	a	24
do do, middling	23	a	..
do do, overweight	21	a	..
Boston do, slaughter	22	a	23
do dry hide	21	a	23

CATTLE AND MEAT MARKET.

BRIGHTON, Monday, Jan. 27. At market 344 Beef Cattle, and 1085 Sheep.

Prices—Beef Cattle—The prices obtained last week for a like quality were fully sustained; a few better cattle were at market, and higher prices were obtained.—We quote first quality, $6 50 a 6 75; second quality, $6 a 6 50; third quality, $5 a 5 75.

Barrelling Cattle—Mess 5 50; No. 1, $5.

Cows and Calves—We notice a few sales—$25, 28, 32 and 35.

Sheep—Lots were sold at $2 75, $3, 3 50, $4, and a lot of fine Wethers at $5.

Swine—None at market, except a few from the neighborhood.

THE PRACTICAL FARMER,

OR SPIRIT OF THE "BOSTON CULTIVATOR," containing a collection of valuable Essays on Practicable Agriculture, &c., &c, by WM. BUCKMINSTER. Just published by

D. H. WILLIAMS,
Feb. 1. tf No. 6 Water Street.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

SITUATE in Woburn lower village within one-fourth of a mile of the Railroad Depot and containing seventy acres of excellent land proportionably divided into wood, pasture, mowing and tillage with plenty of good water, and well fenced with stone wall. The buildings an two dwelling houses, one of which is nearly new, a large and convenient barn with other out buildings—said Farm will be sold with one or both houses. For further particulars inquire of D. BUCKNAM, No. 12 Blackstone street, Boston. tf—f1

FARM FOR SALE,

IN Canton, on the Boston and Taunton road. Said Farm is under a good state of cultivation and is located 1½ miles from Stoughton, 2½ from Canton centre, and 2 from Canton, south end, and contains 31 acres; 10 of wood, 6 of mowing, 2 of meadow, and 13 of pasture land that is watered by a spring that never dries nor freezes; an excellent well of water, a fine orchard, with a good two story house and barn, carpenter's shop, wood-shed, chaise-house, &c. thereon. Any one wishing to buy a pleasant situaton for retirement and business, will do well to call soon as the whole may be bought at the low price of $1400. For further information inquire of JUSTUS SPEAR of Stoughton, or Dr. J. S. SPEAR, 256 Washington street, Boston.

jan25—tf

A GOOD CHANCE FOR SILK GROWERS.

☞ FARM FOR SALE. ☜

FOR sale, a first rate Farm, pleasantly situated in North Middleboro', (Titicut Parish, so called,) thirty-two miles from Boston, and eight from Taunton, on the road leading to Plymouth, and about 40 rods from the Baptist Meeting House, and a mile from the Congregational.

The Farm contains about 28 acres of land divided into mowing, tillage, and pasturing, with a house, barn, corn house, and wood house thereon, with an excellent well of water, an orchard of excellent fruit; and a first rate garden with quinces, cherries, &c. Also, a very thrifty young orchard of White Mulberry Trees, from which was fed 10,000 silk worms till within about a week of their winding up. Said Farm will be sold on reasonable terms if applied for soon, as the present owner is very much out of health and not able to carry it on and calculates to dispose of it the first opportunity. For farther particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises. ASA NILES.

oct 12—tf

COPPER PUMPS AND LEAD PIPE.

THE subscribers would most respectfully inform their friends and the public that they continue to manufacture Copper Pumps of superior quality, which they will sell at wholesale or retail on the most reasonable terms. They also keep constantly on hand Lead Pipe, suitable for Pumps and Aqueducts.

All orders for Pumps to be set, or Aqueduct Pipe to be laid, sent by mail or otherwise, promptly attended to; and all work done in the best maner and warranted.

HOUGHTON & JOSLYN.
Holliston, Aug. 15th, 1839. tf aug 17

NEW ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture Trusses of every description, at his residence at the old stand, opposite 264, No. 305 Washington street, Boston. (Entrance in Temple Avenue—up stairs.) *All individuals can see him alone at any time at the above place.*

Having had twenty years experience, he has afforded relief to 1500 persons for the last three years, all may rest assured of relief who call and try Trusses of his manufacture. He is now confident he can give every individual relief, who may be disposed to call on him.

☞ The public are cautioned against the many quacks who promise what they cannot perform.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses, more or less, that have been offered to the public for the last twenty years; from different patent manufactories, and now continues to wear those of his own manufacture, he is nowable to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the cases that occur, and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss that can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without additional charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are all the different kinds similar to those that the late Mr. John Beath of this city formerly made, together with the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; improved Hinge and Pivot Truss: Umbilical Spring Trusses, made in four different ways: Trusses with ball and socket joints: Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which, persons troubled with a decent of the rectum, can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. Mr. F. also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri, which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, the undersigned will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacteries, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial they can exchange for any of them: Dr. Hull's, Read's Spiral Truss, Rundell's do. Salmon's Ball and Socket, Sherman's Patent, French do., Marsh's Improved Truss, Bateman's do. double and single: also, Trusses for children, of all sizes.

Any kind of Trusses repaired at short notice, and made as good as when new.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs Foster at the above place.

The subscriber makes and keeps on hand, Steeled Shoes, for deformed and crooked feet, and is doing this every week for children and infants in this city, and from out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

He likewise informs individuals he will not make their complaints known to one, except when he is permitted to refer to them: it being a misfortune, and young persons do not want their cases known.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.
Boston, March 22, 1839.

CERTIFICATE FROM DR WARREN.
Boston, Jan. 7, 1835.

Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skilful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr Beath.—After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called on to recommend him to my professional bretheren and to the public, as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

JOHN C. WARREN.
dec 7—1y.

HOVEY'S STRAWCUTTER.

THE subscriber has invented a Straw Cutter on an improved principle. It is believed by those that have examined its operation, to be superior to any article of the kind ever before offered to the public. It is simple in its construction, and not liable to get out of order. The knives are set on the face of a wheel in such a manner that they commence cutting at the outer end and close towards the centre of the wheel. The motion of the edges while cutting is similar to that of the scythe, commencing at the point and terminating at the heel. This wheel is put in motion by the foot, [illegible] believed by good judges, that there is no machine in use that will cut with greater despatch and none that will operate with so little power applied.

CERTIFICATE.

We the subscribers having had an opportunity to use one of William Hovey's newly invented Straw Cutters, at our Stage barn in Worcester, for two or three months past, do not hesitate to pronounce it in our opinion one of the most valuable machines for cutting hay and straw that we have ever used or seen, both for its despatch and ease of operation. Its construction is simple and it can be easily ground and kept in repair.

BURT & BILLINGS.
A. ALLEN & CO.

Worcester, Aug 8, 1839.

In order to insure the faithful manufacture of these machines, the subscriber has entered into an arrangement with Messrs. White & Boyden of Worcester, who have been for many years celebrated manufacturers of machines for shearing cloth, &c. Their knowledge of making shears will enable them to make those knives in a superior manner, and as they will be interested in all the machines that they manufacture, the public can more readily depend upon the good quality of the machines.

Orders for the machines manufactured as above, will be immediately supplied by the subscriber, by Messrs. White & Boyden, and by Hovey & Co. at their Agricultural and Garden Seed Warehouse, No. 7 Merchants' Row, near State street, Boston, who are agents for selling said Machines.

WILLIAM HOVEY.
Worcester, Sept. 14, 1839. tf

PLOUGHS.

DAVID PROUTY, & CO., continue to manufacture PLOUGHS, of the most approved patterns adapted to the different varieties of soil and modes of culture.

They make for plain ground the Sod Plough of extra length, which completely subverts the soil and buries every vestige of vegetable matter beneath the surface, to be decomposed for future use. Also, Ploughs of medium length, which work admirably among rocks and in gravel land.—They enter the ground quick after being thrown out and are easily managed in rough soil. A large lock coulter Plough for bush land, and turnpiking sufficient for ten cattle.

Their side hill Ploughs are excellent where the surface is very sloping and for working on the highways are superior to all others.

Their long experience in the use and manufacture of Ploughs enable them to recommend to purchasers those most suitable for the uses to which they may be applied, and they are confident the public may rely on the superior excellence of those which they may recommend.

Their expanding Cultivators are an admirable article, to aid in the cultivation of corn, potatoes, and all crops planted in hills or drills.

They have also, a newly invented Corn Planter, that deposites the corn in hills or drills and buries it in the best manner. And a machine for Field Sowing, of all kinds of grass seeds, broad cast, as well as for sowing wheat and different kinds of grain.

Castings for repairing most ploughs in use, constantly on hand.

Horse and Hand Rakes, Winnowing Machines, Corn and Cobb Crackers, Cast Iron Hubbs, Hubbs and Axles fitted up from ¼ to 3 inch, Pipe Box, do, Friction Rollers for Grindstones, &c &c.

No. 19, NORTH MARKET ST, BOSTON.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, his Farm situated in the westerly part of Framingham, on the Worcester Turnpike.

This Farm consists of about 100 acres of choice good land, being well divided into mowing, pasture, and tillage, with stone walls; together with a good supply of wood and timber, of the first quality, being almost wholly white oak.

Said Farm was the late residence of Asa Littlefield, deceased, and has long been celebrated for producing the best pork of any farm in the vicinity. The buildings consist of a Dwelling House, a part of which is nearly new, a barn 50 feet by 20, a good Corn House, Chaise House, and several other out-houses, and are supplied with two wells of water.

Said Farm will be sold low, and a liberal credit given for one half the purchase money, if desired.

dec 28—3w WILLIAM HOWE.

GARDEN TOOLS.

OF all descriptions, constantly on hand at wholesale and retail, consisting of a great variety of Shovels, Spades, Rakes, Hoes, Trowels, Forks, Scrapers, Pruning Knives, &c. &c.

Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
HOVEY & CO.,
☞ 7 MERCHANTS' ROW....BOSTON. ☜

A NEW WORK FOR FARMERS.

THE CULTIVATOR'S ALMANAC AND CABINET OF AGRICULTURAL KNOWLEDGE, for the year 1840. This is a new work intended for the Agricultural community, and will be found useful to all classes.

The Agricultural department contains one hundred pages clearly printed matter, of a practical character, and chiefly original. by W. Buckminster, Esq.

The Callender and Astronomical part, is very complete containing much more than the common Almanacs of the day, and calculated for the different parts of the Union.

This work contains one hundred and twenty-six pages, 12 mo, printed on a handsome paper and clear type, and neatly done up. Price of 25 cents.

For sale at the Stores generally.

D. H. WILLIAMS, Publisher,
aug 31 No. 6 Water street.

BONE MANURE.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public that after ten years experience he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of ground bones and solicits the patronage of the Agricultural community.

Price at the Mill, 35 cents per bushel: put up in casks and delivered at any part of the city at 40 cents, and no charge for casks or carting.

Also—Ground Oyster Shells at ten cents per bushel.

Orders left at the Bone Mill, near the Tremont road in Roxbury; at the Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street; or through the Post Office, will receive prompt attention.

NAHUM WARD.
march 16—tf

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, cheerfully recommend MRS. NORCROSS, as being the most suitable person we ever applied to for help. We have obtained good help and think her worthy of strict confidence. She keeps a highly respectable office and selects the best help; her aim is to gain the confidence of the people and do good. She may be found at 21½ Union street, Boston, opposite Flagg's Bedding Store.

Simon Kendall,	Dr. Baker,
Mrs. R. Gibson,	Rev. Sebastian Streeter,
A. H. White,	Mrs. Stanwood,
Mrs. S. Ross,	Reuben O. Sprague,
S. B. Ormsbee,	Mrs. F. Brigham,
W. H. Gardner,	Levi B. Haskell,
Mrs. Charlotte Reed,	I. H. Nickerson,
E. Carter,	Mrs. Rebecca Irish,
Mrs. Charlotte Flint,	Alexander McGreggor.
B. Patterson,	oct. 5.

SMALL IRON BARS.

A NEW and superior article for farmers and gardening purposes.

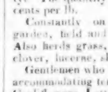
We have just received a few of these Bars which are excellently adapted for various uses on the farm. For laying stone walls, rooting up stumps of trees, and for many other purposes they will always be found a handy and convenient article.

To market gardeners they will also be found useful in setting bean poles, &c.

Gentlemen and amateurs will find them an excellent instrument for setting dahlia poles, and superseding the use of the common large bars, which are heavy and tiresome to handle. Prices from $1 to $1 50 each.

Wholesale and retail by HOVEY & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
☞ 7 MERCHANTS' ROW....BOSTON. ☜
june 22

NEW CROP TURNIP SEED.



WE have just received our stock of new white flat Turnip, growth of the present season. This seed was saved from select roots, and is of the best quality. The white flat or globe, is one of the most approved for family use, as is also the red top white, the swan's egg, yellow stone, white stone, and white Dutch—all which are kept of the first quality. The quantity for an acre is one pound.—Price 75 cents per lb.

Constantly on hand the largest assortment of garden, field and flower seeds that can be procured. Also herds grass, blue grass, white clover seed, red clover, lucerne, skinless oat, &c.

Gentlemen who vend seeds, can be furnished on very accommodating terms. The finest variety of Cabbage, Cauliflowers, Lettuce, Radishes, Beets, Peas, Beans, &c. neatly put up in papers for retailing, or if preferred, by the pound or bushel, a price list of which will be furnished on application.

Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
HOVEY & CO.,
☞ 7 *Merchants' Row::::Boston.* ☜
aug 3—tf

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS FOR 1840.

WE are now daily receiving our supplies of new and fresh GARDEN SEEDS, of all descriptions, of the crop of 1839; nearly all of which are raised expressly for us in this vicinity, and will be warranted genuine and of the best quality.

The assortment comprises Long Blood Beet, Mangel Wurtzel, Ruta Baga, red white and yellow Onion, Orange Carrot, Cucumbers, Cabbages, Tomato, Radishes, Squashes, &c. Also, Early and Marrow Peas, Beans, &c. The whole being *the most complete* and extensive assortment of seeds to be found in New England.

Boxes of Seeds, containing a full assortment, and suitable for small gardens; also, Boxes of Seeds, of different sizes, for the West India, Southern or Western markets.

Orders from the south or west put up and executed in the most faithful manner, and on the most liberal terms.

*,*Priced Catalogues furnished to dealers on application.

HOVEY & CO.
Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.
☞ 7 MERCHANTS' ROW, BOSTON. ☜

NEW GOODS.

WHEELER & CO. have just received a complete assortment of Fall and Winter Goods.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Black, blue, brown, olive, adelaide, drab, and mixed English and American Broadcloths; black, blue, mixed, lavender, and drab English and American Cassimeres; ribbed and plain Buckskins; Satinets; Kerseys; Pilot and Beaver Cloths; Silk, Satin, and Valentia Vestings; Velvets; 6-4 English and French Merinoes; Alpecca Cloths; Printed Saxony Cloths; 3-4 printed Merinoes; Verono Serges; Cambleteens; Orleans Habit Cloths; plain and figured Alepines, all colors; plain and figured Mousselline de Laines; plain, figured, and striped, black, light, and dark Silk; Mourning Articles of all descriptions; plaid and other kinds of Shawls; English, French and American Prints; Furniture Patch; Rose Blankets; Horse do; black, brown, green, and white Serges; 5-4, 4-4, 3-4 Flannels, all colors; Home Flannels; Cotton do: Wool, Hemp, and Straw Carpetings; Rugs; bleached and brown Sheetings and Shirtings; Tickings; Batting; Wadding; Wool and Worsted Yarn; Gloves and Hosiery, Boots and Shoes; Feathers; Furniture; Crockery, Glass, and Hard Ware; together with their usual stock of W. I. Goods, Paints and Oil, Drugs and Medicines,—all of which will be sold as low as can be bought in the city or elsewhere.

Persons wishing Goods at satisfactory prices are politely invited to call and examine.

Framingham, Sept. 14, 1839. tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE Subscriber has this week received a large and valuable assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, which are manufactured of the best Stock, and will be sold very cheap in large or small quantities.

—AMONG THEM ARE—

Gentlemens Boots, fine and common, sewed and pegged; Boys Boots, thick and thin; Ladies Leather Shoes and Bootees; Misses and Children's Leather and Morocco Boots and Shoes; also Ladies and Misses Kid Shoes, of every description; Gaiter Boots; Moccasins; India Rubber Shoes, &c.

F. H. WARREN.
Framingham, October 19, 1839.

CHURCH BELLS.

HENRY N. HOOPER & CO. Founders, No. 24 Commercial Street, are prepared to cast in the most perfect manner BELLS of any size required on the most favorable terms. Particular attention paid to CHURCH BELLS, and their tone warranted satisfactory.

Old BELLS re-cast at short notice. dec 26 -

A. GILBERT,

HAIR DRESSER AND WIG MAKER,
250 WASHINGTON STREET,
oct 19 *BOSTON.* tf

PAINTS, OIL, DRUGS, & MEDICINES,

FOR SALE by Wheeler & Co., at the lowest cash prices.

Framingham, April 20, 1839. tf

POETRY.

THE LEXINGTON.

BY D. RUSSELL.

The mind still dwells upon that scene of wo,—
That scene of untold pain, despair, and death.—
There, first among that fated crew, behold
The helpless mother and her children stand,
Bewailing their last hope of succor gone:
While the devouring flames are spreading round,
And forcing numbers from their last retreat
To the cold bosom of a watery grave,
Which now must be their shroud and winding sheet.
There, hear the last, the agonizing prayer
Of the fond parent, whose o'er-burthened mind
Now takes a *last* survey of his dear home,
His wife and loved ones, he no more may meet;—
There Woman's plaintive voice is heard among
That wild despairing group in thrilling tones,—
Mixed with the screams of those who meet
Their awful, but inevitable fate:
All unprepared to bid the world adieu,
And shudder at their swift approaching doom.

Forbear, my Muse, paint not the closing scene,—
Nor probe the wounds which agonize the breast;
Nor cause the mourner's heart to bleed afresh;
Oh, shed the pitying tear of sympathy
And deep regret for their untimely fate,
Who, called thus suddenly, from friends and home,
From the dear circle of domestic bliss,
Are lost for ever from the aching eyes
Of those who mourn their fondest hopes destroyed,
In one short moment crushed—no more to bloom
With earthly promise bright. No star of hope
May bless the dream which fond affection oft,
'Midst slumber's gentle reign, shall still present,—
The long loved form, now laid in death's deep sleep,—
Nor fill the laboring mind by sorrow worn,
Nor add one lasting ray of cheering light.
* * * * * *
Oh! while the heart still mourns, nor finds relief,
From all those joys which charm the mind at rest,
Tho' Friendship's voice would fain assuage thy grief,
And from dark sorrow's power thy soul release,—
Oh, who but He who watches o'er thy life
Alone can soothe, can calm the bosom's strife?
Can o'er the broken heart shed heavenly peace,
And heal the wounded spirit by his power,
Or bid the wild crowd of sorrow cease,
Or give thee strength 'mid dark affliction's hour?

Oh, look to heaven! 'tis there sweet Mercy's ray
Beams ever bright, the wounded heart to cheer;
There Hope still shines to gild our varied way,
And guide our feet safe through life's dull career;
There dwells thy Father, whose unchanging love
Beholds and hears thee from his throne above;
He counts thy tears, and notes each throbbing sigh,
Each stifled groan, each faintly whispered prayer;
'Tis He alone can light the mourner's eye,
And save the fainting soul from dark despair.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE!

How much we, the people, have been flattered with the phrase at the head of this article! How often have we been told by our *dear friends* who rule us that we in reality *rule them*! We are often called the *dear people* it is true; and we often pay *very dear* for the compliment; but we are not all satisfied with merely being told how dear we are, and how absolutely we rule. We would give more for a single act of our rulers that should conform to the real will of the community than for all the smooth phrases of this kind that we have heard for these ten years.

We are aware we use quite antiquated phrases when we speak of *being governed*—of having *rulers* to *rule over* us. We have become so used to being told we are sovereigns we are led to believe we are, and are almost startled at the *name* of rulers when applied to any but ourselves.—Our law-makers often call themselves our servants—servants of the people; and with this we seem fully satisfied. If we have the name of ruling why should we care.

But there are worthy people among us who would be pleased to see the real voice of the public prevail. Who are never afraid of the sober judgment of the whole public whenever it can be fairly expressed. They are more afraid of the decisions of the few who call themselves the people and who too often lead a majority to do what that majority is obliged to repent of.

We never need to fear the voice of the people when it can be fairly expressed.—The whole trouble arises from a partial, or a hasty, expression of the public voice.

We shall be told, this very session, of the omnipotent power of the voice of the people, and yet these same declaimers pay not the least regard to the public voice whenever it conflicts with their interested views.

If any one doubts our positions we would ask whether it is not the will of the people that the House of Representatives should be reduced to less than half its present number?—whether nine tenths would not say, reduce the number as low as 200.

The plain reason is we cannot get a fair expression of the public voice in our halls of legislation. The public voice is there stifled, and we, poor souls, are quite content if we can often enough be told we rule—we are sovereign.

A vast quantity of patriotism will be exhibited this winter, we have no doubt, but we must not require patriots of the present day to sacrifice any thing more than their country. We must not require them to do any act that might by possibility deprive them of the right of assembling in the city every winter and carrying away fourteen dollars a week for their legislative labors.

Several weeks may be spent again this winter in *propositions* to reduce the number of representatives—but nothing effectual will be done. We may possibly persuade our rulers—no, our servants,—to obey us in part and make a reduction of one tenth of the number; and by the time we get a going again the whole number of the people will have so increased we must begin to reduce again.

But this reducing of the numbers of our legislators is a very difficult process—it is harder than to reduce the number of banks—let these alone, and they sometimes die of themselves; but our numerous House is more phenix-like—if an old member dies, a new one immediately arises to take his place—there is a perpetuity, and we have but little hope that our servants will obey, though we are unanimous, when the effect will be to deprive them of servitude. And we shall find it will be much more popular *in the House* to multiply the number of seats, than to diminish the number of occupants.

THE LICENSE LAW. This subject has engaged the attention of the house for some days. It appears to be the crookedest piece of legislation that ever had birth, for though all parties are dissatisfied with it, they find it a very difficult law to repeal.

It reminds us of a certain new Crier of a new Court of Common Pleas in Middlesex. He had been taking a little too much of what is not to be named in bar-rooms now-a-days, and he made a sad piece of business of opening the Court.

The former crier who had been removed on account of his political notions, excused the matter for his successor as well as he was able, by saying, it was the hardest Court to open that *he* had ever attempted.

LOVE AND SUICIDE. In Baltimore, sometime since, a Mr. Kirkby committed suicide in consequence of the refusal of his beloved's mother to permit him to visit her.

The Baltimore Post says of the young lady:—

"She demanded to see the corpse, and refused to believe that her lover was dead; she would not listen to the solace of those around her, and at length under the hope that her mind would be appeased, her desire was reluctantly complied with; yesterday she was conveyed to the house, and led to the apartment where the deceased object of her maiden love lay in the cold embrace of an unnatural death. A scene ensued which the pen cannot describe—the poor girl clung to the cold remains, and called by every endearing epithet her loved one to return—she clamored for the life that was gone, in tones and language which a day before would have borne him to 'the high top gallant of his joy.' Alas! it availed not now, the cold brow was stern and motionless; the lips arched not with their wonted smile; and the glassy eye had retreated to the chamber of its long repose.

He was dead. The cold conviction stole upon her heart, and the distracted brain wearied itself with unavailing woe. It was at length found necessary to remove her by force, and she was borne home in a most distressing state of insensibility.

DIET OF THE ANCIENTS. The difference between the diet of the ancients and that of us moderns is very striking. The ancient Greeks and Romans used no alcoholic liquor, it being unknown to them; nor coffee, nor tea, nor chocolate, nor sugar, nor even butter; for Galen informs us he had seen butter but once in his life. They were ignorant of the greater number of our trophical spices, as cloves, nutmegs, ginger, Jamaica pepper, curry, pimento.—They used neither buckwheat nor French beans, nor spinach, nor sago, tapioca, salep, arrowroot, nor potato or its varieties, nor even the common, but a sort of a marsh-grown bean; not many of our fruits, as the orange, tamarind, nor American corn. On the other hand, they ate substances which we now neglect—the mallow, the herb of oxtongue, the sweet corn, the lupin. They used greatly radishes, lettuce, sorrel. They like the flesh of wild asses, of little dogs, of the dormouse, of the fox, of the bear. They ate the flesh of parroquets and other rare birds, and of lizards. They were fond of a great many fish, and shell-fish which we now hold in no esteem. They employed as seasonings, rue and assafoetida. [New Haven Record.

The European correspondent of the N. York Observer, in writing from Florence, states that the American artist Greenough is busily preparing the statue of Washington, which is destined for the rotunda of the capitol. "It is just ready for the hand of its designer" he says, "but some time must be spent in getting it to Florence and giving the last touches; and two years may elapse before it takes its destined place.—The material is of a coarser grain than the first-rate statuary marble, which is next to impossible to obtain in sufficient size for so huge a work. The half draped figure is in sitting posture, and exhibits great dignity and force. The countenance in serene majesty, is from the best model familiar to every American as that of his own father; and the whole work when finished will be found worthy of the good fame of the artist. It would be going beyond a traveller's license to offer criticism, or even to give a more minute description, while the statue is still incomplete. In looking upon the immense mass of marble, one is puzzled to know how it can be safely floated across the Atlantic. Even a ship of the line can hardly take it upon deck."

CONGRESSIONAL.

Senate, Jan. 21.—Mr. Walker occupied the whole day in a speech in favor of the Sub-Treasury Bill. He spoke with much animation and power.

In the House, James Garland, the Conservative, made a long speech against the Abolition doctrines.

Mr. Dromgoole moved the previous question after Mr. Garland finished, and it was not sustained. Mr. Adams then offered his resolution, which proposes that *all* petitions may be objected to, and that the question on them shall, "shall they be rejected;" and, further, he requires that the reason for the rejection shall be stated on the Journal. Mr. Adams will speak in support of his resolution to-morrow.

—

Senate, Wednesday Jan. 22. Mr. Buchanan spoke upon the Sub-Treasury Bill. A very large audience were in attendance, and those who heard it spoke of it as one of the ablest in favor of the Sub-Treasury system which has been made by any administration member. Mr. B. replied at length to the remarks of Mr. Clay, made on Monday, in opposition to the Sub-Treasury bill. Mr. B. spoke until near four o'clock, and was followed by Mr. Clay, who replied separately to the several remarks made by Mr. Buchanan.—Mr. Clay spoke for more than an hour.

Mr. Buchanan made a brief response.

After which, some personal and very exciting remarks passed between Mr. Walker and Mr. Clay.

These remarks so aroused Mr. Walker, that he expressed himself ready and anxious to give satisfaction in the Senate or elsewhere.

The Vice President remarked that he should not have allowed the personalities had they not been so unexpectedly made.

Mr. Henderson, of Miss. has the floor to-morrow.

In the House, Mr. Jones, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill making appropriations for the support of the Army during the year 1840, which was twice read and committed to a committee of the whole House.

Mr. Jones asked the unanimous consent of the House to offer a resolution, authorizing the Clerk to employ a printer to print certain documents, which were much wanted.

A desultory conversation ensued.

Mr. Adams was entitled to the floor, on the unfinished business of yesterday; but waived his right, for the purpose of permitting Mr. Jones to make this request.

Mr. Garland objected to the resolution being offered.

Mr. Jones moved to suspend the rule; but Mr. Adams claimed the floor, and would not surrender it any longer.

Mr. Adams spoke for about two hours in favor of the amendment offered by him yesterday.

Several members attempted to get the floor after Mr. A. Mr. Alford, of Ga., spoke at length, and Mr. Hunt, of N. Y. followed him, when the House adjourned. Mr. Hunt will speak to-morrow. Mr. Adams's remarks will give a new impulse to the debate, and it may continue for some time.

[From the Philadelphia Exchange Books.]

WILMINGTON, N. C. IN FLAMES!!

WILMINGTON N. C., }
Post Office, Friday, 6 A. M. Jan. 17. }

Dear Friend Coffee—I take this opportunity of sending you a few items of the conflagration that broke out here this morning. Nearly all Wilmington is in flames. It commenced about midnight, by accident, from a stove. The wind blowing quite fresh, the flames spread east and south, sweeping whole blocks of stores and dwellings. The Reston Hotel, in which I was stopping, is burnt to ashes—the boarders, strangers, and occupants, barely escaped with, like myself, little over our night clothes.

Half past 6. The wind has changed S. E., the fire still on the increase, and I must finish my letter, for they are blowing up houses all around the Post Office.—Goods are hurled, indiscriminately into the street, and burning there. I cannot give you an estimate of the loss, but will do so next mail, which I fear will confirm that the place is entirely in ruins.

Yours in haste,
J. FAULCONBRIDGE.

7 o'clock—Fire still on the increase.

DREADFUL MURDER. A very dreadful murder was committed near 89th street, on Tuesday evening, by some laborers on the Croton Water Works.

The victim of the ferocity of these wretches, was Mr. Edward Huntington, an old man 71 years of age. From some spite they attacked him as he was returning from drawing wood in his cart, and one of them struck him on the head with a club which fractured his skull and deprived him of life.

Eight persons have been arrested, but whether the actual murderers are among them, at present we are unable to say.—[N. Y. Gazette.

LOVE AND MURDER. Two young lawyers, named T. C. Tupper and Duval C. Cooke, were living in Canton, Miss about two weeks ago. Now only one lives—but not in Canton. Tupper fell in love with a young lady, and was to have been married. Cooke reported that he was a loafer, and Tupper lost the young lady in consequence. He therefore attacked Cooke, killed him, and fled. Cooke was a native of Kentucky. Tupper came from Vermont. Both were foolish. [N. Y. Herald.

REFORM IN THE BANKING LAW. We perceive that Mr. Verplanck, in the legislature of this State, is about to present a bill for a reform in the state banking law. As it stands at present, bank directors are forbidden to take for their own use from the bank more than a certain proportion of the capital. The gross amount that they take is published every year by the bank commissioners; but this does not inform the stockholders or public how much each director receives from the bank in the shape of discounts; and therefore this system is liable to gross abuses. [Ib.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Saturday, Jan. 25th. In Senate, sundry petitions from the House were referred in concurrence with that branch.

Mr. Whitmarsh, at his own request, was excused from serving on the Special Committee on the Map of the State, and Mr. Phelps, of Hampshire, was appointed in his place.

Mr. Sumner, of Berkshire, presented the Second Annual Report of the West Stockbridge Railroad.

Mr. N. Wood, of Worcester, presented the petition of Samuel Crocker and others, relating to Slavery.

In the orders of the day, the bill to increase the capital of the Boston and Sandwich Glass Company, was read again, and ordered to a third reading.

The Report on the commitment of the Governor's Message, was read again, and it was thereupon

Ordered, That so much thereof as relates to Education, be committed to the Committee on Education.

That so much as relates to the License Law be committed to Messrs. ——— with such as the House may join. Sent down for concurrence.

In considering the reference of this part of the Message, Mr. N. Wood moved the amendment as adopted, instead of the original proposition of the Committee, which was that only the law of 1838 should be referred; he feared that if the repeal of the law of 1838 only were referred to one Committee, and afterwards the subject generally to another, there might be confusion, which would not eventuate, if the whole subject of the License Law generally were referred to one Committee.

Mr. Morey from the Committee who reported this reference simply followed this recommendation of the Governor in his address instead of making a codicil thereto or otherwise enlarging it and referring more matter than was contained in it; the Governor only recommended the repeal of the law of 1838, and expressed a hope generally that a substitute might be provided.

Mr. Parker was in favor of the amendment, as by its operation the whole subject would be brought before the Committee.

This amendment was adopted by a vote of 14 to 13.

Mr. Whitmarsh, in answer to Mr. Morey who had complained of the undue influence exerted by Custom House officers, expressed his willingness, and even his anxiety, that this matter should be probed thoroughly until the stigma cast upon the Administration should be taken away, and he also wished that it might be ascertained more thoroughly and completely what was the influence of Bank Directors and agents of Corporations in controling the elections.

Many Senators advocated the same sentiments in the general, and were of unanimous opinion that there must be a close, searching and complete investigation of the subject of the abuse of the elective franchise.

In the House, several petitions were presented:

By Mr Nash, of Peru, the petition of S. H. Bang and others, concerning the education of the children of laborers on the public works;

By Mr. Fowler, of Danvers, petition of Moses Black in support of the license law:

By Mr. Bradburn, of Nantucket, petition of Josiah Torrey and 26 others, concerning exemption from military duty;

Mr. B. also presented about fifty petitions relating to Slavery;

On motion the orders of the day were taken up, the question being on the instruction of a committee to report a bill repealing the license law of 1838, and all other laws relating to the sale of ardent spirits.

Mr. Emerson, of Boston, was entitled to the floor, but he not being in his seat, Mr. Kittredge, of Haverhill obtained it, and opposed the proposition to repeal the law of 1838 until a substitute was offered. He maintained that it was a much better law than the one in the Revised Statutes, and was a favorite law with a very large portion of the community.

Mr. Cook, of Lenox, said that he had a few words to offer in reply to Mr. Kittredge, who, he considered, had misrepresented Gov. Morton's suggestion in a most extraordinary manner, and to prove it he would read the whole passage from which the gentleman from Haverhill had, with extreme unfairness quoted as part of a sentence. Mr. C. accordingly read the following passage in the Message:—

"I hope your wisdom and experience will suggest such a substitute as will not be supposed to interfere with the pursuits and employments of individuals, as will tend to allay existing excitement, and promote the cause of temperance and good morals."

Having read the passage, Mr. Cook said he would ask the House if he was not justified in charging the gentleman from Haverhill with misrepresentation? Mr. C. said he could not resume his seat, without expressing his utter astonishment, that any gentleman in the House should have attempted such a palpable misrepresentation of the Governor's meaning, as had fallen from the gentleman from Haverhill.

Mr. Tarbell, of Pepperell, having stated that no member ought to occupy the time of the House for any length on the proposition before it, said he had but a few remarks to offer in favor of the unconditional repeal of the law: The people of his town at one time were in favor of the law, but, having witnessed its unhappy effects, they were now willing to have it repealed, but never dreamed of having all laws upon this subject repealed, as had been advocated by the gentleman from Danvers, (Mr. Putnam,) nor could be understood how any person calling himself a friend to temperance, could seriously support such an alarming proposition. He could not, he would not believe the gentleman was in earnest. Would he throw open to the world, to tempt his fellow creatures, the arsenal in which he the weapons of death and the arrows of destruction, merely because he could not have just exactly such a law of restraint as he wished—a law which never could be enforced? Under the law of the Revised Statutes. Mr. T. said his town had attained a high character for temperance.

Mr. Allen, of Northfield, said he would not occupy the time of the House with an argument in support of the immediate repeal of the law of 1838, but he would read some statistics, showing its disasterous effects upon the cause of temperance and the repugnance of the community towards it, as exemplified by the unsuccessful attempts to enforce it. Mr. A. then read the following statement;—

The importations and export of ardent spirits and intoxicating liquors, into Boston, the three past years, are as follows:—

	Imported.	Exported.	Home Consumption
1837	675,140	22,452	612,688 gallons.
1838	811,400	16,444	794,956 "
1839	932,667	6,811	925,856 "

	Increase of Import.	Increase of Consumption.
1838 over 1837	136,260	152,268 gallons.
1839 over 1838	121,267	130,900 "
1839 over 1837	257,527	283,168 "

The Indictments and Prosecutions now pending in the Courts, under the act of '38, are as follows, as nearly as can be ascertained:—

In Suffolk County,	91
Norfolk,	90
Worcester,	104
Middlesex,	87
Essex,	47
Bristol,	14
Hampden,	18
Berkshire,	13
Hampshire,	5
Franklin,	7
Plymouth,	2
	478

In all the Counties except Essex, there have been 12 Jury trials, and but *two* verdicts of guilty.

In Essex no case has been argued on the *law*, but only on the *facts*. There have been eight or ten verdicts obtained out of seventy or eighty prosecutions in that county.

Trials have ceased in the Courts from impossibility of getting convictions, since last September. But two cases of real parties are pending before the Supreme Court, and two more made up cases, in all four!

Mr. Dodge, of Hamilton, attempted to reply to Mr. Allen, but, on account of a simultaneous fit of *coughing*, which seized upon the members generally, the drift of his remarks could not be discovered in our gallery.

Mr. Salisbury, of Worcester, was in favor of an instant repeal of the law, but was strongly opposed to going back to the law in the Revised Statutes. That law had operated very injuriously, by making the election of County Commissioners turn exclusively on the subject of licensing the retail of ardent spirits.

Mr. Gardner, of Nantucket, made an extremely discursive speech upon matters in general—little orbits and big orbits—and their insides and outsides—till he was checked in his erratic track of remark by the Speaker, and he resumed his seat.

—

Monday, Jan. 27. *In the Senate*, the Report on the commitment of the Governor's Address, was taken up, on motion of Mr. Morey, and it was thereupon ordered, on so much thereof as relates to the basis of the Senate, and to the Constitution of the House of Representatives, that no reference of that part of the Address be made at the present time.

Mr. Parker was in favor of laying this order on the table, for it may hereafter be thought advisable to appoint a Special Joint Committee on the subject. All he wished, therefore, was that the subject might be left open for future consideration, and to avoid the appearance of indifference, which might be produced by following the recommendation of the committee.

Mr. Morey, for the committee, said that this portion of the Report was unanimously agreed to, after careful attention; and he was of opinion, himself, that it should be disposed of now.

It was agreed not to lay on the table by a vote of 14 to 16.

Mr. Savage moved an amendment, to insert the words "at the present time."

Mr. Whitmarsh submitted an order in relation to the law of 1838, regulating the sale of spirituous liquors, which on motion of Mr. Choate, was assigned for consideration, at 12 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

In offering this order, Mr. Whitmarsh stated it to be his object to repeal the law of 1838, and revive the law of '32.

Mr. Hubbard moved that as this subject was one of much importance, and as he had not made up his mind upon it, and probably other senators were in a similar position, he therefore moved that the order be laid on the table.

Mr. Whitmarsh wished to come to the point at once and have the naked question presented—Whether the law of 1838 shall be repealed?

Mr. Hubbard concurred in the repeal of the law of 1838, but had not made up his mind as to the revival of the law of 1832.

Mr. Upton was of opinion that the Senate was as ready now as they would be to-morrow. As his Excellency had seen fit to call their attention to the repeal of the law of 1838, let it be repealed, and then there will be something to talk about.

Mr. Parker withdrew his motion.

Mr. Choate renewed it.

Mr. Williams was opposed to giving any instructions to repeal the law of 1838, or in any other respect. Though the minds of some might be clear and settled, such was not probably the case with all.

Mr. Upton intended to vote for this order, for the purpose of getting something before the Senate in a clear and tangible shape.

Mr. Whitmarsh said that the proposition which he offered was the only one by which that object could be effected. He concurred in the motion for consideration to morrow at 12 o'clock,

Mr. Choate said he would not vote for the repeal of the law of 1838 until a better should be proposed.

Mr. Upton was as anxious now to get this subject before the Senate, as when he was on the Committee of last year on this very subject. If the subject was not disposed of now, there was danger of its being delayed to the latter part of the session.

In the House, Ordered, in concurrence, that so much of the Governor's Address as relates to capital punishment—and so much as relates to Railroad Corporations, except what particularly applies to the several corporations to which the credit of the State has been loaned—and that so much as relates to the Militia—and that so much as relates to the Banks, be referred to the Committees on the respective subjects.

Mr. Fuller, of Newton, said that no one pretended to deny that a law regulating the sale of spirits was necessary; and the proposition to repeal such a law, without offering a substitute, was a bran new precedent in legislation.

Mr. Putnam, of Danvers, believed that the main spring of the opposition to the law came from those who obtain great pecuniary benefit from the manufacture of spirits. He was inclined to the belief, that if there were no law at all upon the subject, that the occupation of making and vending spirits would cease to be an honorable one.

Mr. Stickney, of Lynn, in rising to oppose the order and amendments, expressed his astonishment that any member professing to be a democrat should have moved the previous question on the subject, as his friend from Bernardston (Mr. Cushman) had done on Saturday—it was a departure from one of the elementary principles of democracy to move the previous question before the friends of the law had had an opportunity to express their views in support of it. He was, as at present advised, in favor of sustaining the law of 1838.

He was not satisfied by the statistics presented to the House, on Saturday, by the gentleman from Northfield, (Mr. Allen) that the use of ardent spirits has increased in Massachusetts—it did not appear from the data relied on, whether the spirits were used in Massachusetts, New Hampshire or Vermont, or the neighboring states. Neither had that gentleman exhibited any invincible obstacle to the enforcement of the law. The voice raised against it was merely manufactured public sentiment—a tremendous effort had been made to create a seeming public opinion.

Mr. Parsons, of Boston, replied to Mr. Stickney, and opposed the reference of the whole subject to a committee. There was nothing for a committee to inquire about. The whole House was a committee upon the subject—nay, the people of the Commonwealth had acted as a "committee of the whole" upon it, and Marcus Morton, whom they had appointed their chairman, had made a most specific report, and he hoped that report would be unanimously accepted. The law had proved to be an instrument potent only for mischief; and the gentleman from Lynn did not propose any substitute. If not repealed at the present session, in another year, it would be swept away with the bosom of destruction. He would repeat that it had been fraught with political mischief, and he doubted not that the gentleman from Lynn did not care how much effect it might have on parties. The mischief did not occur in a quarter that would give the gentleman any uneasiness. The people had killed the law, and what had the House to do, but to *bury it*. He did not care a straw whether the law of 1832 were a monopoly or not. It certainly was not, and never could become such a lever of mischief as the law of 1838; and he had no doubt the gentleman from Lynn would be willing that the evils of the latter should increase and widen, till the political sky should be filled with it.

Mr. Davis, of Boston, read some memoranda respecting the number of voters in the state, giving an aggregate of 123,000, of whom 45,000 were temperance men, who had labored earnestly in the cause. This number would be rapidly increased by the accession of youth attaining maturity. He predicted that things were in train, which would blow both political parties to fragments, if the law was not repealed.

The Bank of England is said to have now in its coffers nearly £3,000,000 in specie—its securities amount to nearly 24 millions sterling—its liabilities (circulation 17 millions and deposits 6 millions) to 23 millions, leaving about £3,000,000 on the credit side.

The loans and discounts of the Ohio Banks amount to over $15,000,000, and the whole of this sum is owed by less than 10,000 citizens of that State.

On Christmas Eve, an old farmer, living about eight miles from McGibbary, Pa., was robbed of about three thousand dollars in specie, by four men, who broke open his house, tied him down to his bed, and threatened to take his life if he made a noise, while they got the money.

Buchanan, the murderer of Brown, paid the penalty of the law on the gallows, at St. Louis, on the 3d inst. to the great edification of an audience of several thousand, a considerable portion of which was of the "gentle sex," and highly fashionable.

The Government of Turkey has prohibited the exportation of wheat and every other sort of grain, from every port dependant on the Ottoman empire.

"Can you tell me, my son, what a jury of inquest is?" "A jury of inquest are a body of men what sit down on a dead man to find out whether he are dead for sartin, or am only playing possum." [N. O. Sun.